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CONGRESS AND ITS WORK

A POLITICAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

THE "ASSESSMENT" BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION—EFFECTIVE ATTACKS ON THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION BY NEW-YORK MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the House to-day, discussion was resumed on the bill to prohibit Federal officers, claimants, and contractors from making contributions for political purposes. The discussion on this bill has assumed a decidedly partisan turn. Yesterday, Mr. House, of Tennessee, made a carefully-prepared stump speech, in which he assailed President Hayes and the Republican Party with as much freedom and virulence as if addressing a cross-roads meeting in his own district. By agreement, the Republican side was given the floor to-day, and the Democrats were compelled to listen to an analysis of their party position and its revolutionary methods to secure political power which was not agreeable to that side. Mr. Young, of Ohio, opened the debate, and devoted himself to a defense of President Hayes against the attack made yesterday by Mr. House, and to a glowing eulogy of Secretary Sherman, which was evidently intended to promote the chances of that gentleman for the Chicago nomination.

The most aggressive speech of the day was made by Mr. Richardson, of the Twenty-ninth New-York District. After showing the absurdity and unconstitutionality of the provisions of the bill, Mr. Richardson said, with warmth and emphasis, that for contributing his own money for legitimate political purposes, the bill would punish the claimant for a pension who had received bodily injury while defending the Government against the assaults of traitors who were now here by the leniency of the very Government they had attempted to destroy, and who, had they received their just reward, would not now be in a position to impose penalties and distribute rewards to those who had saved the country from destruction. This bold declaration was received by the Republicans with applause, and by the Democrats with sullen silence. Mr. Richardson's speech was his maiden effort in the House, and it has given him a prominent place in the Republican ranks as an able speaker and an earnest disputant. He was warmly congratulated upon concluding his remarks. Mr. Crowley, of the Thirty-first New-York District, also made his first speech to-day on this bill, and while he did not achieve the same degree of success as Mr. Richardson, the matter and manner of his speech have given him deserved prominence. Messrs. Richardson and Crowley have kept themselves in the background too long. The legal points of their arguments were pertinent and advanced with a vigor which arrested attention and an earnestness which carried conviction. The discussion for the day was closed by Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio. An effort was made by Mr. House to get the previous question ordered on the bill, with a view of preventing further debate, but this was defeated.

IN DEFENSE OF THE PILOTS.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE IN FAVOR OF THE COMPULSORY LAWS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The pilots of Sandy Hook, Hell Gate, and Boston were given a hearing to-day, before the House Committee on Commerce, in opposition to the bill to abolish compulsory pilotage. After Henry L. Gurney, whose father began to act as a pilot in Boston Harbor in 1805, and who himself has been a pilot there for 37 years, had been heard in defense of the system in use at Boston, Mr. William Allen Butler made an argument in behalf of the pilots of Sandy Hook. In the beginning, Mr. Butler maintained that Congress had placed in the hands of the States, in 1789, the regulation of pilots, and that, after being under their control for nearly a century, it should not now be taken from them, to the great injury of interests which had been fostered under State systems. With special reference to the regulations in force at Sandy Hook, he asserted that there was necessity, first, for efficient service, and, secondly, for proper supervision, which would compel the pilots to do their duty, and punish them for neglecting it. In order that the service should be perfect there must be reciprocity between masters of ships and the pilots. The Supervising Commission say to the pilot that he must be on hand, in rough or calm weather, to respond to the demands of vessels; and it is also provided that the vessel must take the pilot who first appears for service. This had been called compulsion, but it was reciprocity, and a reciprocity which was necessary for the preservation of a service that would be satisfactory to those who need pilots. Coastwise vessels were exempt, on the theory that their masters were acquainted with the coast. To provide pilots for foreign vessels was a duty owed both to strangers and our own commercial interests, and as the vessels which would always take pilots could not alone support the system, the burden must be distributed equally upon all foreign commerce. The Norwegian bark must have a pilot at New-York, but one could not be provided for her unless the taking of pilots was made compulsory in the cases of the large steamers, which carry 70 per cent. of our foreign commerce, but not one timber of which is owned by American citizens. Mr. Butler referred to the recent action of the New-York Senate in allowing the Pilot Commissioners to give licenses to masters and mates of vessels, thus enlarging their authority. The Senate had also reduced the pilot fees 20 per cent. But compulsion, or reciprocity, had not been disturbed, although the whole question had been thoroughly discussed. In view of the fact that New-York State was now legislating upon the subject, Congress should let it alone. In closing he spoke of the expenses of the Sandy Hook pilots, and urged that justice demanded that their means of getting a livelihood should not be taken away. A pilot's net earnings averaged $1,894.

E. Marshall Pavey appeared for the Hell Gate pilots. He declared that the passage of the bill in question would virtually be an arraignment of 10 States for incompetency or corruption. Those in favor of it had applied year after year to State Legislatures upon the same grounds, and had always been defeated. Each year there had been thorough discussion, and the passage of a sweeping act of Congress now would imply that Congress believed that the State Legislatures were not sufficiently intelligent to deal with the question, or had been influenced by improper motives. These men had now come to Congress, where their objects and motives were not so well known. After having utterly failed to secure favorable action from the States themselves, to pass this bill would be an insult to the State of New-York. Moreover, the act of 1789 estopped Congress from passing such a bill. Mr. Pavey read the commission given to each Hell Gate pilot, and asserted that it was a contract which ought not to be impaired by legislation. The consideration on the part of the pilot was five years' labor in fitting himself for his duties without pay. If the occupation of these men was destroyed, how could this consideration be returned? He boldly asserted that those who appeared in favor of the bill were the representatives of ship-brokers, commission men and the owners of tugs, who laid the heaviest burdens upon commerce at the Port of New-York, who were owners in vessels only to such an extent as would secure to them their patronage, and who, by combinations, made it impossible for a Captain to get a cargo, or a shipper a vessel, without paying them a heavy royalty. The burden of pilots' fees was, in comparison with their exactions, as a molehill to a mountain, and the tug-boats must pay these men before they could get a tow. In many cases they owned these tug-boats. They took money from the pockets of the pilots, who were protected by the State. They sought to sweep away the pilots in order that their fees might be taken by the tugs, out of which they would make money. To show that pilotage was necessary in Hell Gate, he asked [illegible] still at work there and asserted that since the improvements recently made by him were completed more than 75 wrecks had occurred. In 30 years 345 vessels had been lost there, and only 10 of these had pilots. The pilots had saved 100 lives, and four of the pilots had been drowned while on duty. The average sum annually collected was $32,000 for 45 pilots, or less than $800 each. Mr. Pavey spoke for an hour and a half, and at the conclusion of his remarks the hearing was adjourned until next Monday.

WORK IN THE COMMITTEE ROOMS.

AMENDING THE MINING LAWS—STAR SERVICE AND INTERNAL REVENUE METHODS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The House Committee on Mines to-day considered the first eight sections of the bill proposed by the Public Land Commission, and which relate to the disposition of mineral lands. The committee amended these sections in several important particulars. The surface dimensions of mineral claims were fixed in the amended bill at 1,500 feet in length and 600 feet in width, and a provision was added providing that the locator shall not follow his mineral beyond the point where it is intersected by the surface boundary, drawn down vertically. Instead of allowing the miner 90 days after staking out his claim in which to discover minerals, the bill, as amended, allows him one year for the discovery, and, during that period, provides that he shall be protected in the enjoyment of his claim. The amended bill further requires the locator, within 90 days after he has made his location, to have his claim surveyed by a Deputy United States Surveyor, the notes of which survey shall be filed with the Surveyor-General of the State or Territory in which the claim is situated. When the application for patent is made, the locator or his assigns are required to furnish proofs of discovery of mineral, and evidence of the performance of $500 worth of work on the claim. The committee expect, at the next meeting, to take up the other sections of the bill and dispose of them, so that the measure may be perfected and reported to the House within the next two weeks.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Ways and Means, of which Representative Carlisle is Chairman, gave an audience this morning to a delegation representing the distillery interests, who desire certain changes in the internal revenue laws. Commissioner Raum was present, and stated that the department would interpose no objection to many features of Mr. Carlisle's bill. He estimated, however, that the change proposed in the method of assessing the taxes upon spirits in bonded warehouses would entail a loss of revenue of about $2,250,000. The proposed bill affects matters of administration of the law rather than any reduction of taxes.

The special committee of the House Appropriations Committee, of which Mr. Blackburn is Chairman, resumed the examination of Moses Salesbury to-day relative to the star route service. He furnished a tabular statement of the 17 routes in which he is interested, on each of which the cost for expedition has exceeded $5,000 per annum. The table shows that the aggregate of the original contracts upon these routes was $147,700; that this was increased for additional trips $189,278, and for expedited schedules $217,905, making the aggregate compensation $553,973. Mr. Salesbury was questioned at length in regard to the different routes, and admitted that on several of them the passenger and express package business was more profitable than the carrying of the mails, and that if the department should withdraw the extra compensation for increased trips and expedition he would continue the fast service for the sake of the passenger and express traffic; that on some routes he had expedited the schedule beyond that required by his contract with the Post Office Department in order to secure this business, and that it paid him to do so.

Representative Scales called the attention of the Indian Committee to-day to the reported starving condition of certain Utes in New-Mexico, and was instructed to prepare a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue rations to them. It appears that during the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress an act was passed authorizing the removal of these Indians from Cimarron, New-Mexico, to the reservation of the Utes in Colorado, $5,000 being appropriated for that purpose, with the proviso that no further rations or supplies should be issued to them in case of their refusing. They were taken as far as Abiquiu, New-Mexico, where they flatly refused to proceed, and where they have since remained. Their present destitute condition has led to fears of an outbreak, and it is proposed to accord them temporary relief until some action can be taken as to their final disposition.

SENATE COMMITTEE JEALOUSIES.

THE DISPUTE ABOUT THE REFERENCE OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The opinions expressed and the feeling exhibited in the Senate to-day, during the debate upon the motion to refer the memorial of the Indians opposed to the Vest bill to the Judiciary Committee, indicate that the Judiciary Committee are determined to review this question and see that the treaty rights of the Indians in the Indian Territory are protected, even if certain railroad speculators suffer. Mr. Garland, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, is in an unenviable frame of mind, and feels that he has been badly treated. Mr. Vest was in his seat, but his remarks were brief. Mr. Conkling took the view that the bill in question was unlike any others for the establishment of Territorial Governments, which properly were sent to the Committee on Territories, because it interfered with treaties, and did not provide for a Territorial Government. It consisted of two parts—one for the establishment of the court, and the other for the disposal of the lands of the Indians. He directed attention to the fact that the Indians had not been disturbed until a railroad company's possibilities and expectations called for opportunities not found in existing courts and laws. Mr. Voorhees volunteered a speech in defense of the Committee on Territories, and in language which was intended to be sarcastic complimented the Judiciary Committee upon its modesty. Having charged that it had been argued that the Committee on Territories was either incompetent or dishonest, he was very sharply taken to task by Mr. Thurman for this statement. Then Mr. Edmunds showed that Mr. Voorhees knew nothing about the bill which was in dispute, and Mr. Conkling extinguished the gifted Senator from Indiana with a sarcastic rejoinder, to which no reply could be made. The debate was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour. It is plain that the Judiciary Committee will spare no efforts to take this matter into their hands, and it seems safe to predict that the doom of the Vest bill is sealed whether it goes to that committee or not.

KENTUCKY DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—The candidates for the District Judgeship of Kentucky, made vacant by the Hon. W. H. Hayes's death, are Judge John Feland, of Christian County; Curtis F. Burnham, of Madison; G. C. Wharton, H. C. Pindell, L. M. Dembitz, Thomas Speed, William A. Bullett, and Samuel McKee, of Louisville, and D. W. Lindsey, of Frankfort. The Kentucky Legislature has indorsed Judge Feland, and Gov. Blackburn also asks his appointment. Mr. Feland is an able lawyer, a gentleman of culture, and possesses the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a very pronounced Sherman man. Col. Wharton has been District Attorney 12 years. He also is for Sherman. McKee was in Congress with President Hayes. His best friends are in Washington. Burnham was Assistant Secretary to Gen. Bristow. Pindell is a Democrat, and receives the indorsement of a majority of the Bar of Louisville. Speed and Bullett are young lawyers of Louisville, the latter being Assistant District Attorney.

GRANT LEADING IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 10.—The Republican Executive Committee to-day selected Selma as the place and May 20 as the time for holding the State convention. There are Grant, Blaine, and Sherman men on the committee, with the first-named in the lead.

THE CASHIERED GENERAL

HIS CASE BOLSTERED UP BY ATTACKS ON OTHER OFFICERS.

SENATOR M'DONALD FINISHES HIS SPEECH—MANY OF HIS ASSERTIONS PROVED TO BE FALSE BY MESSRS. CONKLING AND LOGAN—A RESOLUTION TO REFER THE BILL TO A COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Democratic Senators who are supporting the Fitz John Porter bill have very nearly lost sight of the cashiered General, and have brought their guns to bear upon Gen. McDowell and Gen. Pope. Mr. McDonald held the floor for three hours to-day, and continued to confine his attention to the position and movements of the two opposing armies. If Mr. McDonald has gained an accurate view of that memorable campaign, Gen. Pope was a blundering blockhead; Gen. McDowell was disobedient and befogged, and Gen. Porter, who was continually commanded to do impossible things, was the only man in the Army who completely understood the situation. Mr. McDonald acknowledged that Gen. Porter's letters to Gen. Burnside show that the former entertained a very strong contempt for Pope, and offered no excuse for Porter's expression of this feeling. Much time was consumed in analyzing Pope's campaign and in ridiculing his plans and orders, while on the other side Gen. Lee was held up as one of the most brilliant military men of this or any other age. Attempts were also made to prove that all that was creditable in the engagement in question was done by Porter, and that he, and he alone, saved the Union Army.

Very little attention was paid to Mr. McDonald's remarks, either in the galleries or on the floor, until his severe attacks upon McDowell and others aroused Mr. Conkling and Mr. Logan, and brought upon the speaker well-deserved condemnation and rebuke. After Stonewall Jackson's death, his record of this battle was found among his papers, and in considering this record, long after the court-martial's work had been done, Gen. McDowell mistook that part of it which referred to the 30th of August for the record of the events of the 29th, and spoke of it as showing that there was a severe battle on the 29th. Before the Schofield board his error was pointed out to him, and he at once acknowledged it, afterward willingly bearing witness to the work done by Porter on the 30th. Mr. McDonald asked how McDowell could hold up his head after such an error, giving the impression that his error had in some way influenced the court-martial's decision, and intimating that he had circulated his view of the matter, knowing it to be false, and had then very reluctantly, under cross-examination, admitted his mistake. Mr. Conkling insisted upon reading the testimony of Gen. McDowell, and conclusively showed that Mr. McDonald's intimations and insinuations had no foundation in fact. The latter was forced to admit that McDowell did not know his error until it was shown to him by the board. Mr. Conkling remarked that he did not believe it necessary to cast mud on as many persons as possible in order to defend Porter, and declared that Gen. McDowell's character ought to exempt him from such imputations. To seek for blameless men on whom to throw filth was not only unjust, but possibly not likely to help Porter. McDowell's testimony showed a generous disposition to give Porter the benefit of all doubts. Mr. Conkling's answer was so convincing that Mr. McDonald took refuge in an attempt to attribute its force to the Senator's skill in using language and modulating his voice. When Mr. Conkling asked how McDowell's error could have had any influence upon the court-martial, Mr. McDonald pleaded that he was too tired to support his position in this particular. Mr. Conkling thanked him for his very luminous answer, and in a few minutes the Senator from Indiana closed his long speech.

Then Gen. Logan arose and briefly demolished most of the Senator's arguments, which had been based upon testimony, and showed by Robert Lincoln's evidence that his father, instead of repenting of his approval of Porter's sentence, had said that the court would have been justified in condemning him to be shot. At this Mr. Randolph became excited, and produced the testimony of Gov. Newell in regard to a conversation which he had with Mr. Lincoln. Then Gen. Logan brought out the testimony of one Bond, who swore that Porter said he "didn't care a —— whether the troops got there or not;" whereupon Mr. Randolph solemnly affirmed, with his hand pointing toward the skies, that Fitz John Porter was incapable of uttering a profane word. Gen. Logan inquired if every witness against Porter must be pronounced a liar. It was Porter who was on trial, he declared, and not Pope and McDowell, and the court-martial. He defended King and Ricketts, and in speaking of Hunter, the President of the court-martial, said that he was as good a man as the Senator from New-Jersey or any other Senator. "That's a matter of taste," replied Mr. Randolph. Gen. Logan proceeded to denounce the attacks made upon other Generals for the purpose of bolstering up Porter's weak case, until Mr. Garland, who had not forgotten the debate in the morning hour concerning the reference of the Indian Territory memorial to the Judiciary Committee, offered a resolution sending to that committee the whole Fitz John Porter case, with the documents relating to it. When the Senate went into executive session, Mr. Jones, of Florida, had secured the floor to continue the debate.

WHY BLACK MEN EMIGRATE.

TESTIMONY SHOWING THAT THEY ARE DRIVEN FROM LOUISIANA BY DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGES.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate Exodus Committee to-day examined Mr. George T. Ruby, (colored,) editor of the New-Orleans *Observer*. Mr. Ruby testified that he was born in New-York City, and has lived in Louisiana and Texas for the past 16 years, and that he is conversant with the causes of the exodus. He said a convention of colored citizens of Louisiana assembled in New-Orleans in April, 1879, and, after a session of four days, ascertained that this exodus movement originated among plantation laborers, and was the result of the persecutions of the political mobs of 1874 and 1875. Organizing as a colonization council in August, 1874, it spread rapidly from parish to parish and permeated the State, particularly the sections known as the Cotton Belt, where outrages had been most frequent. The convention had learned that 92,800 names were enrolled in Louisiana, North-western Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama, and that 69,000 of these were represented in different parishes of Louisiana. Political leaders had nothing to do with it. The immediate causes of the New-Orleans Convention, he said, were the outrages committed in Louisiana during the Summer and Autumn of 1878, and he mentioned several outrages that had occurred in September and October, 1878, one of which resulted in driving out of a parish a colored preacher named Blount, and two white Republicans named Breda. This was done, the witness said, "simply because they were Republicans." He then produced and read the following resolution adopted at a Democratic meeting in Natchitoches in September, 1878:

Resolved, That the past conduct and actions of Blount, Roby Lewis, and their white associates, who are the recognized leaders of the Radical Party in this parish, are intolerable; that the persistent efforts of these people to regain position and power are a standing menace to the peace of our society, and, regarding them as enemies of good government, we are determined they shall not succeed in their nefarious designs to keep alive hostility between the races.

Resolved, further, That the bold and vigorous denunciation of these bad men by the *People's Vindicator* are entitled to and receive our hearty commendation and approval.

The witness said that the "vigorous denunciation" indorsed by the resolutions, included advice to the people to take these "bad men" out to the nearest tree and hang them. The effect upon the colored people of the lawlessness which he said had prevailed throughout the State, was to "incite them to go anywhere out of the hell in which they lived." It was, he said, the denial of their political rights rather than their physical condition, lamentable as it is, that caused this discontent among the negroes. He admitted that there was in New-Orleans a large and increasing class among white Democrats, perhaps a majority, who deplore the present condition of affairs, but those who entertain this feeling are merchants and capitalists, naturally timid, and exert no influence over political leaders. The rabid men control the party, and they are in a minority; but so long as the majority are quiescent, and thereby deprecate lawlessness, they cannot prevent it. Mr. Ruby stated that he thought nearly 3,000 negroes had emigrated from the State, most of whom had gone to Kansas. In the sugar-growing sections of the State a better feeling prevailed, but in other parts the feeling of discontent is on the increase, and the indications are that many more will leave this Spring.

TILDEN'S HAND IN OHIO.

EX-GOV. BISHOP, AIDING, TO BE REWARDED WITH THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

COLUMBUS, O., March 10.—Within the last few days it has become very evident that Tilden has tapped a new barrel and gone briskly to work making arrangements for securing the support of this State at Cincinnati. His friends are most alarmed at the strength which Jewett is showing in various parts of the State, and are consolidating against him. Gov. Bishop, who has strong hopes of the Vice-Presidency in case Tilden is nominated, is in this city, and has been here for a day or two. He is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the *Daily Democrat*, of this city, the principal Democratic organ of the central portion of the State, and in case the sale is consummated, it will immediately come out for Tilden and Bishop. The ex-Governor was visited to-day, and while he was very non-committal at first, he at length said: "I think the Democrats of this State have found out that I can poll more votes than any other man they can put forward. They have had experience enough to convince them of this. Those who would not believe it when Ewing was nominated now see where they missed, I think."

"Are you a candidate for the Vice-Presidency?"

"Under certain conditions I certainly am, and expect to be nominated."

When asked what these conditions were, ex-Gov. Bishop refused to answer, but gave the impression that the condition was that Tilden was to be put at the head of the ticket. He added that he was informed that Hendricks would not again have the second place, and it might be thought best to take a man who could carry Ohio. He referred to his own brilliant record in always carrying Hamilton County when no other candidate was able to do so. Mr. Bishop feels that he was fully vindicated in the defeat of Ewing last Fall, and that he is stronger to-day than ever before. With the *Democrat*, of this city, for Tilden, and the *Plaindealer*, of Cleveland, which is soon to be made a morning paper, to back it from the lake shore, the fight can soon be opened all along the line.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

APPLICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS—CAPT. JOUETT'S BRAVERY—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A large number of applications have been received at the War Department for appointment to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Assistant Quartermaster N. S. Constable. This vacancy is required to be filled from the list of Lieutenants in the different arms of the service. In anticipation of a vacancy in the Pay Corps of the Army by the possible retirement of Paymaster-General Alvord, who is past 62 years of age. A large number of applications for Paymasterships have been received, both from persons in civil life and from those in the Army. In the event of Gen. Alvord's retirement, his position will be filled by promotion in the corps.

Chief Trumpeter Charles Smith, Fourth Cavalry, has been ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to conduct a detachment of select recruits of the Fourth Cavalry to Fort Hayes, Kansas.

Master Walter C. Cowles has been ordered to duty at the Hydrographic Office; Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Baird to duty in charge of the machinery of the iron-clad steamer Montauk, at the Washington Navy-yard; Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. McConnell has been detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and granted six months' leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States; Boatswain William Long, from the New-York Navy-yard, and placed on sick leave.

Lieut. James Franklin, United States Navy, has been placed on the retired list.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day decided to recommend the confirmation of the nomination of Capt. James E. Jouett as Commodore in the Navy. His nomination for advancement and the favorable action of the committee are based upon Capt. Jouett's conspicuous record of gallant service, and upon the recommendation of the Board of Admiralty convened after the close of the war, headed by Farragut, and including Admirals Porter and Dupont, that Jouett be advanced 30 numbers for "heroic conduct in battle." His present nomination provides for the carrying of this recommendation into effect to the extent of 16 numbers, thereby placing him at the foot of the list of Commodores.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day reported a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board to examine the turret iron-clads now on the stocks in a partially completed state, and report on the advisability of completing them.

NEWARK'S IMPURE WATER.

NEWARK, March 10.—The citizens of this city are becoming much alarmed over the condition of the drinking water furnished from the aqueduct. The Board of Health has recently taken the subject into consideration, and has listened to the report of experiments made by Dr. Julius Hensel, chemist, resident here. Dr. Hensel reports that he discovered one or more poisonous thread-worms in each drop of water, and that from two gallons of the water he had taken 100,000 organisms or animalculæ. He believes that a large amount of the typhus fevers prevalent here is caused by the state of the water, and that one out of every seven deaths from consumption may be traced to the effect of the thread-worm on the lungs. Last evening Dr. Hensel presented to the board several methods for exterminating the poisonous organisms, and it is probable that the board will take measures with reference to the matter very soon.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The Chicago Commercial Club has sent to kindred organizations in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Boston the following, with the request that they co-operate in attaining the object aimed at; the Boston Club is also requested to withdraw the Stetson bill, if it appears impracticable to secure its passage, and to substitute therefor the bill contemplated by this: "The undersigned respectfully urge the appointment of a commission, composed in part, at least, of representative business men, to prepare for the consideration of Congress, at its next session, a form of bankrupt law that will work justly toward both creditor and debtor, and give to the country a uniform and permanent national bankrupt system." This document will be sent to-morrow to Congress.

EXTENDING SILK INDUSTRY.

HAWLEY, Penn., March 10.—The people of this place are greatly elated over the purchase, a few days ago, by Dexter & Lambert, of the silk firm of Dexter, Lambert & Co., of Paterson, N. J., of a tract of land along the Paupack Creek, near this village, including the Wallenpaupack Falls, upon which they purpose erecting immediately a large stone building, 500 feet in length and 159 in width, and three stories high, for the manufacture of silk. The new enterprise will give employment to from 500 to 600 men. Since the purchase, real estate here has advanced 20 per cent., and there is a prospect of a still further advance.

THE BRITISH PARTY FEUDS

PREPARATIONS FOR THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

EFFECT OF THE POLITICAL EXCITEMENT ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—THE CONSERVATIVES AND LIBERALS BOTH CONFIDENT—OPPOSITION ADDRESSES IN REPLY TO THE PREMIER'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, March 10.—The Stock Exchange showed the effect of the approaching dissolution of Parliament yesterday in a sharp decline in consols and most home securities, on the theory that a general election means an increased demand for money. It is calculated that the expenditures of the candidates will aggregate over £2,000,000, which amount must mainly be withdrawn from London and sent to the Provinces. There was a severe panic in water stocks, as a dissolution of Parliament is a practical abandonment of the bill introduced in the House of Commons by the Right Hon. R. Assheton Cross, Home Secretary, and the impression prevails that the announcement of the terms for the purchase of the water-works in that bill has damaged, almost beyond recovery, any chance of making a good bargain for the companies in future. Some shares fell nearly £50 from Monday's closing prices, and all left off yesterday at a relapse varying from £10 to £40.

Both the Conservative and Liberal Parties profess to be convinced of their success in the coming elections; but neither side claims to expect a very decided majority. The supporters of the Government admit that they are likely to lose a number of Scotch and Irish votes, but say that, after deducting all doubtful constituencies, they will retain a majority of from 20 to 30. The Liberals, on the other hand, seem in good spirits and appear confident of success. On all hands the prospect of an appeal to the constituencies seems to be regarded with a feeling of relief and satisfaction.

It is said that Mr. Shaw's address in reply to the Prime Minister's manifesto, which is printed below, represents the tone to be adopted by his Home Rule followers. It is calculated that in Ireland seven Conservatives will lose their seats and be replaced by Home Rulers; that eight Conservatives will be replaced by Liberals, and that two Liberals will be replaced by Home Rulers. On the other hand, the several Home Rule contests will be watched narrowly, and where opportunity offers a Conservative will be brought forward. The Home Rulers count on returning with 70 votes, and the active section claims that 30 of these will support Mr. Parnell.

A telegram from Dublin says: "There is much anxiety manifested on both sides as to the result of the coming elections in Ireland. None of the parties are feeling at all confident, but are rather apprehensive. The Conservatives, though strong in their union, look with much concern at their prospect in the North, and the Liberals, pure and simple, are still more alarmed at the aspect of affairs in the other Provinces. The Home Rulers—never very cordially united—are disorganized, and in the absence of Mr. Parnell, the party which, though small, seemed to be gaining the ascendant, and to be more firmly bound together by a progressive policy, are as perplexed as the rest. It is expected that there will be a general scramble, in which many seats will be lost and won by the different sections, according to the skill and energy with which the chances and opportunities of the occasion are taken advantage of; but the belief is entertained by many shrewd observers that in the counties the more advanced section of Nationalists will obtain more strength, while in the boroughs a more moderate policy will find favor. The Right Hon. E. Dwyer Gray announces that he will not again offer himself to the electors of the County Tipperary. He is spoken of as a possible candidate for the City of Dublin, and his friends declare that he intends to retire from Parliament altogether."

The Right Hon. William E. Forster, one of the Liberal leaders in the House of Commons, in an address to the electors of Bradford, says:

"Lord Beaconsfield has thought fit to charge his political opponents with attempts to enfeeble our colonies, and to pursue a policy of disintegration of the United Kingdom. A charge so absurdly unfounded can only have been made in the hope of thereby diverting the attention of the public from the mischievous foreign and Indian policy of himself and his colleagues, and from their proved incompetence to deal with domestic reform. I agree with Lord Beaconsfield that the strength of this nation depends on the unity of feeling which should pervade the United Kingdom and its widespread dependencies, but I believe that the power of England can only be upheld by a foreign and colonial policy wise and just, and by a home policy which will increase the welfare of the people; and while I am determined to maintain the union with Ireland, I am also determined to do what in me lies to make Irishmen as anxious as Englishmen and Scotchmen to preserve the Union."

Mr. Forster will speak at Bradford next Monday. Mr. William Shaw, the Home Rule leader, in an address issued at Cork, says:

"The Prime Minister has not thought it beneath his position to issue an electioneering manifesto, placing false issues before the electors of the Empire, and tending to excite the worst passions of the ignorant. There has been no Ministry within my memory by which less has been done for the improvement and content of the people of Ireland. The distress, now so general, deepening in some places into famine, was, at an early period, brought before the attention of her Majesty's Government, and if the measures then earnestly recommended had been promptly and generously adopted, this wide-spread suffering would have been, to a great extent, prevented, and the people would not have been pauperized. I charge the Government with gross and culpable ignorance and neglect. They have not taken timely, prudent, or liberal measures to meet the emergency. The Prime Minister, not for the first time, misrepresents the general opinion of the people of Ireland, as expressed by a majority of her representatives, in favor of self-government in domestic affairs as if it meant the dismemberment of the Empire. No one knows better than the Prime Minister that that is not a true statement of the case. We mean by Home Rule, not that the connection between the two countries should be destroyed, but that the relationship may be placed on a healthy, natural, honest basis, and we seek this object by strictly legal and constitutional means. The Prime Minister knows this, but he thinks it a good cry for the English electors, and he sends his party forth to the constitutional struggle with a lie in their right hand. There is another Irish question on which the Government has been more reactionary than on others. I mean the land question. I call on the Irish people, North and South, to answer the insulting missive of the Prime Minister by returning an overwhelming majority at the coming election pledged to the settlement of the great vital national question; pledged to give ampler facilities for the creation of a peasant proprietary wherever possible; to restore, define, and legalize tenant-right in Ulster, and extend it to the whole of Ireland. We must sink all minor differences, put aside all personal feelings and lend every energy to effect this great object."

The Marquis of Hartington has issued the following address to the electors of North-east Lancashire, which constitutes the manifesto of the Liberal Party:

"I seek to evade no issues which the Government can raise, but it is necessary that they should be plainly stated, and others, which Lord Beaconsfield evades, be brought before you. I know of no party which challenges the expediency of the imperial character of the realm, or which has attempted to enfeeble the colonies by a policy of decomposition. If the colonies are now more loyal, and willing to undertake the common responsibility of burdens which must be borne by all members of the great Empire, it is due to the self-governing institutions and principles of self-reliance which they received from Liberal statesmen. No patriotic purpose is served by exaggerated language in describing the agitation for home rule. I believe that demand impracticable, and, considering that any concession thereto would be mischievous to the prosperity of all of the three Kingdoms, I have consistently opposed it, both when in office and in opposition, and shall continue to do so. The Home Rule agitation has existed during the whole of this Parliament. The Government has hitherto treated it with indifference, if not indulgence. The attempt to reawaken national animosities by a description of dangers worse than pestilence and famine, appears unnecessary and unwise. The agitation must be met, not by passionate exaggeration, but by firm, consistent resistance, combined with proof that Imperial Parliament is willing to grant every reasonable and just demand of the Irish for equal laws and institutions. We, regardless of party considerations, co-operated with the Government in the Irish educational measures, although we thought they were in some respect inadequate, and not calculated to effect a final settlement, because we thought they gave proof to the Irish people of the desire of all parties in Parliament to meet reasonable demands. We could easily, if we considered only party interests, have formed a combination for the purpose of embarrassing the Government, as the Conservatives did when the Liberal Government attempted to deal with the same question. Much still remains to be done in removing inequalities of law which are to the disadvantage of Ireland before we can hope the Irish will be convinced of the impartiality of Parliament.

"As for Lord Beaconsfield's claim to have maintained the peace of Europe, the Government did not prevent, even if they did not cause, the war in the East. The ascendency of England has been claimed in circulars and surrendered in secret conventions. The declared object of their policy has been frustrated by the aggrandizement of Prussia and the distraction of the independence and integrity of Turkey. The Anglo-Turkish Convention, which is the keystone of the settlement of the Eastern question which the Government claims to have effected, remains a dead letter. The Greek frontier question is as far from settlement as ever. Thus, the Government's policy has failed, but the immense responsibilities incurred by England remain. The African war brought neither honor nor advantage. In Afghanistan the Government have destroyed a nation whose independence, strength, and friendship they declared, in common with their predecessors, important to the safety of the frontier of India. The flower of the Indian Army are still employed guarding the ruins they have made and repressing the anarchy they have let loose. The Government has involved India in immense present expense and immense permanent charges for the future, at a time when it is only possible to balance the finances by the reduction of necessary public works. The just influence of England in Europe is the object which the Liberals pursued, with at least as much sincerity and certainly more success than the present Government. The measures of Mr. Gladstone's Government to protect Belgium may be well contrasted with the results of Lord Beaconsfield's Turkish policy. The influence of England is not based on boasts of ascendency over Europe, but rests on firmness and moderation of conduct, based on the material and moral strength of our position, and exercised in concert with other nations on behalf of peace, justice, and freedom. The Government, when asking the country to re-establish the influence of England, which they allege has been arrested, fail to give the slightest indication of the objects to which that influence is to be directed.

"The domestic consequences of a restless and undecided foreign policy have been stagnation of internal reforms and financial confusion. If our ancestors had so neglected internal affairs for display abroad, the power and influence of England, which are founded on constant progress of the moral and material resources of the people, would never have existed. Are we now to be content with the results which have been accomplished in the eyes of the world, and neglect the means by which they were obtained?

"It is acknowledged that the system of popular representation in Parliament is still incomplete. The principle of local self-government is yet imperfectly applied in rural districts. Obsolete laws still hinder the natural distribution of land. The Government admit the existence of this question, but there is no indication of any serious attempt to solve it. The Government's incapacity for practical legislation is demonstrated by the Water bill. Dissolution in the middle of the session shows that Legislative labors are treated as of no concern. The Chancellor of the Exchequer must, to-morrow, explain how he proposes to deal with the deficit accumulated during three years. He must either acknowledge that the Government shrink from asking the people to defray the annual charge of their policy, or ask sacrifices from the tax-payers which would grievously check reviving trade and industry. The Ministers entered office when the financial condition of the country was eminently satisfactory. They undertook to relieve various interests which they alleged had been neglected. I ask the electors to consider whether they have benefited any class or whether the burdens on all have not been increased.

"The Liberal Party can offer no special favor to any class or interest; it can only undertake that while upholding the power of the Empire, securing the safety of our own country, and maintaining its possessions, they will engage in no policy of disturbance or uncalled-for annexation. Such policy will, in our opinion, best promote the greatness and prosperity of the whole country and secure the welfare of every section of the community."

The following address has been issued by Sir Stafford Northcote to the electors of North Devon:

"The duration of the present Parliament has been long, but its age is not to be measured by the number of years it sat so much as by the importance of the events which occurred during its existence. Throughout a period of uncommon difficulty and anxiety, it has upheld the honor of the country, and vindicated its claims to its proper rank and influence among the nations. It has received at the hands of the nation generous recognition of its patriotic aims. Its foreign, colonial, and domestic policy have all been animated by the same spirit and the same determination to uphold the greatness, integrity, and Constitution of the Empire, and to knit together the various races who own the sovereignty of the Queen. It has labored to avert war, and where that has been impossible it has successfully striven to limit its range, and to prevent complications which would have been menacing to the particular interests of the country and the general peace of Europe. It has emphatically proclaimed the national determination to maintain, strengthen, and defend the Colonial and Indian Empire. It has earnestly promoted measures for the advancement of the true interests of Ireland, while it has steadily resisted proposals tending to weaken ties which bind the United Kingdom. In domestic legislation it has kept in view the importance of aiming at the general good of the community. It has been able to effect substantial improvements in many laws affecting the great industrial classes. After a period of commercial depression almost unexampled, and of grave agricultural losses, during which we have had to incur the expense of defending our interests in three different quarters of the globe, the taxation of the country is lighter than in almost any year previous to the accession of the present Government to power, while the real amount of national debt stands now at eighteen millions below the sum at which we found it. The war into which, but for a decided policy, we should probably have been drawn, would have been extremely burdensome to the tax-payer. I trust that the period of anxiety is drawing to a close. Should the elections result in a reward of confidence in the present Ministry, it will be our earnest endeavor to show ourselves worthy thereof, by pursuing the same policy which we maintained in sight of the Empire and the world."

BRIBERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 10.—The bribery case of Charles Long has been continued to the next term of court, on account of sickness and weakness of mind. The trial of Emile J. Petroff for corrupt solicitation was then resumed. After introducing testimony to prove that Petroff had promised "to make it interesting" for members of the Legislature to support the Riot bill, the Commonwealth closed its case. The defense then opened, and Petroff testified in his own behalf. Both sides then closed, and Senator Carpenter opened for the Commonwealth in a short speech. He was followed by W. H. Armstrong and W. B. Mann for the defense, the latter closing their case. Franklin B. Gowen then closed for the Commonwealth, and the court adjourned until Monday, when Judge Pearson will charge the jury. The remainder of the bribery cases have been continued until the April term of the court by the agreement of the counsel. This is construed as a virtual abandonment of the remaining cases. It is also thought the charges of perjury in the cases already tried will be dropped. March 29 has been fixed upon as the day for imposing sentence upon those who pleaded guilty.

A FUSIONIST IN CONTEMPT.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 10.—P. A. Sawyer was brought before the bar of the House this afternoon, and, upon his stating that he did not consider the committee before which he had been summoned as appointed by a body legally or constitutionally organized, and was still unwilling to testify, he was remanded to the custody of the messenger. The resolution under which he was committed provides that he be "closely kept and confined until the further orders of the House, or until he shall purge himself of contempt."

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 10.—The Democratic State Executive Committee to-day fixed June 2 as the date for holding the State Convention at Little Rock, for the nomination of State officers and the appointment of delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

A THREATENED LEGISLATOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—The resolution to expel Henry Heidenhain was defeated in the House—yeas 54, nays 33, not the necessary two-thirds. Seventeen Democrats and sixteen Republicans voted against his expulsion.

ELECTION IN SACRAMENTO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—In the Sacramento City election yesterday, the Republican candidates were elected by majorities ranging from 300 to 500, with the single exception of the Chief of Police, who was elected by the Democrats and Working Men.

ALBANY LEGISLATORS BUSY

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN THE TWO HOUSES.

DOUBTS OF THE PASSAGE IN THE SENATE OF THE FIVE-CENT FARE BILL—MR. SESSIONS'S INSURANCE BILL PASSED—THE WORK IN THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Senate Railroad Committee this morning reported Mr. Astor's Elevated Railroad Five-cent Fare bill "for consideration." The Chairman stated that the report was unanimous. A great deal of interest appears to be felt in this bill by stock speculators, and a wide-spread anxiety is manifested as to its probable fate in the Senate. It is very certain that the bill will never pass the Senate with anything like the majority it received in the Assembly. It is not probable, indeed, that it will pass the Senate at all without material modification. The loudest clamorers for five-cent fares are beginning to show a willingness to compromise. The demand was made too soon; they should have waited until the quick transit system was completed. As it is, the elevated companies threaten, if the bill passes, to stop large expenditures that were contemplated at the terminus on Harlem River; to forego any extension of their roads beyond that point; to cheapen the accommodations, and to lessen the frequency of the trains. The remonstrance of property-owners in the upper part of the City against the bill, (based mainly on these grounds,) with the legal and constitutional objections that have been urged against it, has tended to raise doubts in the minds of many Senators whether it is, after all, a wise measure, notwithstanding the outside clamor of a certain portion of the population of New-York. The companies affect to be careless about the fate of the bill, and claim that it is not worth the paper on which it is written. They say they are now giving the public the cheapest railroad fare and the best accommodations to be found in the world, and they insist that their course at the outset, in voluntarily reducing the fare one-third below what the law allowed them to charge, ought to be a sufficient guarantee of generous treatment of the public in future.

Mr. Astor, as soon as the report of the committee was announced, moved to make the bill a special order for Tuesday next immediately after the reading of the Journal. The motion was carried without opposition. Subsequently Mr. Astor offered a resolution, which caused much comment among Senators, on account of its petty character, which savored more of personal spite than of statesmanship. The resolution calls upon the Presidents of the Manhattan, Metropolitan, and New-York Elevated Railroad Companies to report to the Senate within five days by what authority they permit newspaper stands to be kept in their depots, and how much they get for the leases of these stands. It does not appear to have occurred to anybody except Mr. Astor that these newspaper stands could possibly injure any one, while it is certain that they are a great convenience to a large portion of the traveling public. If Mr. Astor has resolved to couple with his Five-cent Fare bill a general raid on newspapers and newspaper vendors, it is believed here that he will weaken his position, and take upon his shoulders a larger burden than he will be able to carry. The resolution, if it was offered in good faith and for a sufficient reason, should have been extended to all railroad depots, steam-boat landings, ferry-houses, and even to the sidewalks. The Senate listened to the reading of the resolution with an incredulous smile, and adopted it without a division.

The bill to prevent the public exhibition of female pedestrianism was reported favorably without amendment; also the bill to protect Central Park and the adjacent streets from the encroachment of railroads; also the bill authorizing the Attorney-General to commence suits against foreign States for the recovery of repudiated bonds—Judge Robertson dissenting. The bill to repeal the act of 1872, chartering the Metropolitan Transit Company, otherwise known as "Swain's three tier railroad," was reported adversely, whereupon Mr. Forster moved to disagree with the report and refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Madden, of the Railroad Committee, said the bill was so obscurely drawn that the committee could not understand it, and there was a suspicion that it might contain a "nigger in the fence." He claimed that the railroad charter which the bill sought to repeal was the best and fairest charter that ever passed the Legislature. It asked for nothing that it was not willing to pay for; it proposed to purchase the property on the line of its route, and to take no man's land or houses without compensation. Mr. Bixby, on the other hand, denounced the bill as the worst that ever passed the Legislature, and said that the road was to run through blocks and create havoc and ruin wherever it went. Mr. Forster's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sessions's bill, compelling fire insurance companies to pay the amount named in their policies in case of loss, which was lost yesterday for lack of one vote, was called up, reconsidered, and passed by the following vote. [Democrats in *italics*, Republicans in roman:]

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Birdsall, *Bixby*, Braman, Davenport, *Hogan*, Lord, Lynde, McCarthy, Mills, Pitts, Schroeder, *Seebacher*, Sessions, *Strong*, Wagner, Woodin—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Astor, Forster, *Fowler*, Halbert, Jacobs, Loomis, Madden, *Murtha*, Robertson, Rockwell, Strahan, Wendover, Winslow—13.

The Brooklyn Election bill, providing for non-partisan inspectors and canvassers, was passed, also the Brooklyn Bridge bill, appropriating $2,250,000 to complete the structure, one-third to be paid by New-York and two-thirds by Brooklyn. An amendment was added to it, on motion of Mr. Bixby, that the entire sum should be devoted to the completion of the bridge, and the amount named in the bill should be the limit of appropriations for that purpose.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill creating a State Board of Health was taken up as the special order, and, after a brief discussion, was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Woodin made an earnest argument in favor of the measure, which he said was asked for by the leading physicians of all the schools of medicine. The bill is modeled after the Board of Health of Massachusetts, and only $15,000 is asked for to carry it into effect.

The bill for the removal of the Forty-second-Street Reservoir elicited another long discussion, in which Messrs. Astor, Strahan, and Bixby advocated the measure, and Messrs. Woodin and Hogan opposed it. Mr. Hogan offered an amendment that the land on which the reservoir stands be sold for building lots, and the money be put into the sinking fund. He said that there were plenty of parks in that part of the City already, and, if the reservoir was to be removed, the ground should be sold to help pay the debt of the City. The amendment was lost and the bill ordered to a third reading by the following vote. [Democrats in *italic*, Republicans in Roman:]

YEAS—Astor, Baker, *Bixby*, Braman, Davenport, Forster, Halbert, Loomis, Lord, Mills, *Murtha*, Pitts, Robertson, Schroeder, Strahan, Wagner, Wendover, Winslow—18.

NAYS—*Hogan*, *Seebacher*, Woodin—3.

Mr. Jacobs moved that the bill reorganizing the Board of Charities of Kings County, which was reported from the Judiciary Committee during his absence, be referred back to the committee. He said it was the most important bill affecting the interests of Brooklyn that had been introduced this session, and its opponents had not been allowed a hearing. It removed officers elected by the people and put in their places men appointed by a Supervisor of a single ward. Mr. Schroeder said he had no objection to the bill being sent back to the committee, provided it retained its place on general orders. He had no idea, however, that any body wanted a hearing on it except a few men who held office. The bill, he said, met the approval of all the tax-payers of Brooklyn, and all the newspapers of both parties, except that one Democratic paper had objected to the manner of appointments under it. Mr. Jacobs's motion was adopted, the bill retaining its place.

In executive session, Gen. Jourdan, of Brooklyn, was confirmed as Major-General of the Second Division, N. Y. S. N. G., in place of Gen. Dakin, deceased.

The report of the Commerce and Navigation Committee on the Pilot bill is regarded as a fair compromise between the merchants and pilots. It abolishes all pilot fees on craft passing through Hell Gate by towage, and, in respect to Sandy Hook pilots, it reduces the rates

20 per cent., and abolishes compulsory allotage on outward-bound vessels. It also contains a clause that will authorize steam pilots.

Mr. Jacobs's bill relative to Judges provides that whenever any Judge or Justice of the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court, or any of the Superior city courts, shall resign because of ill-health, and shall file a certificate with the Secretary of State to that effect, together with a certificate that such resignation is caused by ill health, signed by all the Justices of the Judicial Department in which he was elected, such Judge or Justice so resigning shall be paid during each year remaining in the term for which he was elected as if such resignation had not been made, an amount equal to one-half his salary.

Most of this morning's session of the Assembly was spent in third reading of bills. None of the bills passed were of special interest. One bill introduced, and indorsed with the name of Mr. Brodsky, appears to be an attempt to set aside a better bill passed last Winter. The bill referred to was to cut off the fees of Coroners and give them a salary of $5,000. Mr. Brodsky's bill is entitled "An act to better regulate Coroners' inquests in the City and County of New-York," and it provides that a Coroner shall receive $5 for summoning each jury, and $5 for making and filing each inquest, and repeals all other acts regarding Coroners that conflict with it. Mr. Mitchell's bill provides that Police Justices hereafter to be appointed shall have had at least three years' practice as attorneys before they can accept nomination to the judicial office. Mr. Terpeny's bill extends the time for payment of arrears of taxes on personal estate to Jan. 1, 1881, at 8 per cent. Mr. Wells's bill, changing the manner of securing the Commissioners of Education, was recommitted to the Committee on Public Education for further hearing.

The Tax Committee is holding two sessions a day, before and after the meeting of the Assembly, and is industriously considering the matter referred to them.

The Robbin's Reef Island bill will have probably its last hearing to-morrow in the Federal Relations Committee, of which Mr. Case, of Ontario, is Chairman. The promoters of the bill will then be seen for the first time this session.

SMYTH OPEN TO SUSPICION.

A TRANSACTION AS AN OFFICER WHICH MIGHT BE PROMPTED BY REVENGEFUL FEELINGS.

ALBANY, March 10.—The paragraph which the Albany *Journal* printed on Friday last, referring to another transaction by a State officer, which would make a "companion picture to the piece of petty abortion" made by Mr. C. E. Smith, its discharged editor, in seeking to have a Receiver appointed for the *Journal*, has been given a new meaning. The *Argus* printed a paragraph to this effect:

"There are outgivings that arrangements were on foot summarily to foreclose the $60,000 or $80,000 mortgage held by a New-York life insurance company on the property of Weed, Parsons & Co., whose proprietary and business relations to the *Journal* are known."

Yesterday Senator Strahan offered a resolution, which the Senate adopted, calling for the correspondence on this subject between the Insurance Department and any life insurance company about any mortgage on the property of Weed, Parsons & Co. The correspondence has now been published. It comprises four letters. The first, bearing date Feb. 25, 1880, is a request to the Vice-President of the Mutual Life Company, R. A. McCurdy, from John A. McCall, Jr., of the Insurance Department, for the copy of an appraisal of the property of Weed, Parsons & Co., made by Lansing Pruyn. The same day Mr. McCurdy sent the document, with an explanation, from which it appeared that at the time the printing office of Weed, Parsons & Co. was burned down they rebuilt it, and on the new building got from the Mutual Life a loan on mortgage of $60,000, Mr. Pruyn making the valuation for the company at $190,000, viz., buildings, $130,000; land, $60,000. Eighteen months ago Weed, Parsons & Co. requested the Mutual Company to reduce the interest from 7 to 6 per cent. The company agreed to this if, on reappraisal, the report was satisfactory. The reappraisal was made by Superintendent Eaton, (of the new Capitol,) and the Albany agent of the company. Prices were very low at this time, and the appraisers put the property at $115,000. The company suggested that the mortgage be reduced to $50,000, and they would reduce the interest. This was agreed to, so that the mortgage now on Weed, Parsons & Co.'s building is for that amount, at 6 per cent.

The correspondence between Mr. McCall and Mr. McCurdy, it will be seen, took place about the time of the holding of the State Convention, and was immediately after the time that the proprietors of the *Journal* discharged Charles E. Smith, the editor, for his thick-and-thin support of Smyth's renomination.

A few days after Superintendent Smyth wrote to Mr. Winston, the President of the Mutual Company, a remarkable letter. It is as follows:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 1, 1880.

F. S. Winston, Esq., President Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 144 Broadway, New-York City:

DEAR SIR: Since receiving your letter of 25th ultimo, concerning a mortgage which you hold upon certain property of Messrs. Weed, Parsons & Co., —not the *Evening Journal* property as stated in your letter—I beg to inform you that in consequence of my attention having lately been called to the subject, I deem it my duty to address to you this communication. I think that if you will cause a revaluation of the premises to be made, by some competent, unprejudiced individual, that you will agree with me that the valuation by the late Mr. Pruyn was at least double what the property was worth, even at that time. I have seen a valuation, made a few days ago by an experienced, skilled person, who makes it as follows:

Ground	$10,000
Building	35,000
Total	$45,000

with this memorandum: "It a force sale, I do not think it would bring more than $35,000." This valuation I deem pretty nearly correct, subject to this explanation, that the valuation includes a corner lot 44 feet and 6 inches on Columbia-street and 74 feet and 7 inches on Broadway, which corner lot, if I am correctly informed, your mortgage does not cover. This lot, I am advised, is worth about $6,000, which amount would, therefore, fail to be deducted from the above $45,000, and is mortgaged to the Schenectady Savings Bank for $20,000. Only one of the bondsmen has real estate in his own name in this city unincumbered, the other two having their houses heavily mortgaged. I venture to suggest to you that the usual care evinced by you in making investments has not been exercised, and that it is your duty, if you, upon investigation, find the statement in this letter to be true, to call in enough upon this loan, so that the statute will be complied with. The taxes for the year 1879, past due, are not yet paid. Very respectfully yours, JOHN F. SMYTH, Superintendent.

It is supposed that the object of Senator Strahan's resolution was to bring out this correspondence. Now that it has been made known, the question arises why Superintendent Smyth did not discover sooner—before Mr. Smith left the *Journal* office—that Mr. Winston had not evinced the usual care in making investments. The order for a revaluation is declared to be based on a secret valuation by a friend of Smyth, one Robert K. Oliver, "a pet henchman who never sneezes except when his master takes snuff," and it appears that he has valued the property in question very much below the figure given by the City Assessors, who only assessed it at $65,000 for purposes of taxation. The *Journal* says: "The animus of this whole matter is so palpable, and the indecent way in which Smyth has tried to 'get even' with the *Journal* is so apparent, that his fellow-citizens find in it new evidence of his unfitness for any place of responsibility or trust." It further appears that on Feb. 17, when Smyth had been sent in for Superintendent of Insurance, Charles E. Smith made a proposition to buy a controlling interest in the *Journal*. Mr. Parsons refused, and, it is believed, this attack, in an underhand way, was urged and carried out by Smyth as a punishment for the refusal to permit the *Journal* to be bought and used as his organ.

LIGHT ON THE BELDEN CASES.

RUMORS IN REGARD TO UNDERHAND BARGAINS WITH KELLY AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S ELECTION.

ALBANY, March 10.—The talk about the appeal in the Belden case has brought to light a reported bargain which may account for the new position taken by the Beldens in the politics of this State, and which is spoken of as a possible reason for the lenient action of the Attorney-General in the $400,000 canal case. It is said that Belden & Co. are indebted to John Kelly for favors extended to them in New-York in the way of obtaining contracts. Having ingratiated themselves with Kelly, they were able, it is said, to promise Kelly substantial help in the last election. Through Kelly, it is said, they succeeded in having Democratic State tickets printed and distributed by Democrats, having the name of Hamilton Ward on the Democratic ticket headed by Kelly, in place of that of Augustus Schoonmaker. Kelly, it appears, was friendly to Ward's election, because in the event of his election it was asserted that a blow would be struck at the Tilden men which would seriously annoy them. It is even said that the probability of a speedy disposition of the Belden case, as one of the relics of Tilden's boasted reform administration, was to be one of the rewards for the election of anybody besides Augustus Schoonmaker.

The eagerness of the Syracuse people for Ward's nomination is suggested as being stimulated by the hope of just such a disposition of the Belden suit as it is believed by them the Court of Appeals would make of it if it was sent to them on the decision of the General Term, reversing the finding of the Referees in behalf of the State. That they worked for Ward is not denied, and the boast was made that he had received a larger vote than any other candidate on the Republican State ticket. Again, at Utica, in the last convention, the Belden interest, under direction of the Republican allies of Tammany Hall, worked industriously with the "machine," and succeeded in obtaining the delegation from Onondaga to Chicago. It is regarded as only a natural thing that the Attorney-General, knowing that the Beldens had been exceedingly busy in his behalf, should be friendly to them, and fall easily into the error of helping them out by a disagreeable contest with the State in the easiest manner, in preference to continuing an already tiresome litigation.

OPPOSING ANTI-DISCRIMINATION.

FEATURES OF THE GREAT GATHERING AT ALBANY—POINTS OF MR. RUTTER'S ARGUMENT.

ALBANY, March 10.—One may just as well as not conclude that the great railroad corporations of this State are determined, if possible, to defeat two of the bills of the Hepburn committee. The demonstration now making against the Anti-Discrimination bill is the most gigantic ever undertaken by the railroads to protect themselves against legislation. The oldest legislator here, ex-Gov. Alvord, says he never saw anything like the rush to the capital that has been seen for two days past. That the coming of so imposing a crowd will have its effect there can be no doubt. One hears many timid, easily-impressed members already expressing their fears that the Anti-Discrimination bill will be killed.

There are a few persons in the Legislature who have not been so profoundly impressed by the parade and pomp of capital as gathered yesterday in the Assembly Chamber as to have lost all hope that something may yet be done to protect the large body of small manufacturers who were not represented in that meeting. The Chairman of the Railroad Committee, Mr. Skinner, was yesterday visited by several merchants and manufacturers composing the visiting party, and these were fair-minded and intelligent, but under the fear of the railroads except in private, expressed to him their hope that he would not give up the fight easily. Yesterday was the time set apart for the railroad managers to make their arguments, but the programme was changed for some reason, and the merchants were set on in the front rank to say the first word of opposition. That the instances can be multiplied of men who are appearing here as opponents of the bill, when their convictions are favorable to it, there is no doubt. Two very heavy manufacturers, each of whom were silent witnesses and listeners yesterday, privately said that they were of the opinion that the Anti-Discrimination bill should become a law, but as their special rates would be in danger if they did not come, and it was uncertain what the Legislature would do, they felt that their own interests should be taken care of in case the sentiments of the Legislature should be that no change should be made.

The friends of the Anti-Discrimination bill began to arrive last evening in large numbers, among those who are to figure as speakers on the affirmative side being Mr. F. B. Thurber, representing the New-York Chamber of Commerce. The throng of people on both sides of the question was so great that the hotels were overcrowded. The persistency and confidence of the opponents of the bill were matched by the industry and zeal of the friends of the measure, and members who had made up their minds that the bills were as good as dead began to find out that the argument was not all one-sided, or that the feeling was all one way. The members of the Special Railroad Committee complain that they have been subjected to very severe criticism, much of it entirely unjust. The intimation has been made that they are not familiar with their own bills. This is certainly unjust. Mr. Duguid has appeared on several occasions on committee, and has very manfully and intelligently stood by the work of the committee, explaining the provisions of the different bills. Mr. Baker, another member of the committee, and Mr. Low, another member, have shown themselves quite familiar with the details of all the bills.

The meeting this afternoon in the Assembly Chamber was held to give the Central and Erie representatives an opportunity to be heard. The gathering was by no means so large as that of yesterday. Mr. James H. Rutter, of the Central Railroad, was the first speaker. He read a long and carefully-prepared argument against the bill, which he discussed by sections. He spoke for an hour, and was succeeded by Mr. George R. Blanchard, of the Erie Railway.

The main points of Mr. Rutter's argument are as follows: He claimed that, although nominally an exclusive freight measure, in reality the bill aimed to regulate passenger traffic as well. The first section of the bill was ambiguous, and might be so construed as to prohibit two rates of fare on the same train, while it would prohibit the giving of special rates to societies and other large bodies. The first section would also compel railroads in this State to operate against the commercial interests of New-York City and State, and to become the unwilling tools of competing communities and roads. New-York roads would have no protection under the bill, nor could the roads protect New-York jobbers. The requirement that roads should make their rates public would enable the canal boatmen to know to a certainty just how much to cut under in order to get the big shippers. Mr. Rutter declared that his was the only the road the bill could fully touch, while under it the inter-State roads could do serious injury to the Central, and to the jobbing trade of the State. He objected to the term "class" in the second section, saying that if the bill must pass "class" should be changed to "kind." Another objection was that the bill failed to provide for a division of rates between roads, and another was "the utter impossibility of proportioning freight rates to distances as this bill aimed to do. Section 3 was objected to by Mr. Rutter, because it would kill the express business on the roads, and make it impossible for the latter to keep their business secrets from competitors out of the State. Furthermore, the section "will either ruin every manufacturer in the State, or drive them out of it." The penalty in section 5 he thought should go the State and in no case to individuals. His final objections were that the bill generally prohibited the railroads from encouraging and assisting manufacturers, while no opportunity was allowed for the exercise of any judgment whatever.

Mr. Blanchard, in addition to the report sent in yesterday, said he wanted to know whether the charter granted to the Erie Railway Company by the preceding Legislature was of any value to the company. If it was, then he failed to see what right the Legislature, or any committee of the Legislature, had to present a bill which in fact deprived the company that he represented as well as the New-York Central, of the privileges and franchises they enjoyed. The first section of the bill required them to give all persons equal terms and facilities for the transportation of their persons and property, and covered all classes of passengers, express, and mails. He inquired the meaning of the term "equal facilities and accommodations." The company might give a pass to some one over its road, and according to this act every person on the train will have a right to demand a pass or else they would not have equal rights and privileges. As to freights, if they ran through live stock and perishable freights at 20 miles an hour, must they move pig-iron and salt at the same rate? Clearly they must under this act. A man would also have a right to demand that the company should build new stations and sidings and warehouses for his accommodation, or else he would not have equal facilities and accommodations with his neighbor who might live eight miles off and at the station. He then treated of differential rates, and passed on to consider the effect of the act on railroads, which were compelled to forward merchandise as directed, and inquired whether the first road would be responsible if the next or second road failed or refused to observe the directions. He then considered the car-load as being the unit of shipment and stated that they had cars that the load of which was 6, 12, and 15 tons, and he wanted to know which of these was to be the unit.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Supervisors of the Census—John Henry Thomas, for the Second District of Ohio; Henry A. Towne, Fourth District of Ohio; Charles P. Jadwin, Fifth District of Pennsylvania; Adniel A. Perryman, Second District of Alabama; William W. Hicks, District of Florida; James S. Burton, First District of Mississippi; Francis M. Chrisman, Second District of Arkansas.

Promotions in the Navy—Pay Inspector Cuthbert P. Wallach, to be a Pay Director; Paymaster Ambrose J. Clark, to be a Pay Inspector; Master Joseph B. Murdock, to be a Lieutenant; Ensign Edmund B. Underwood, to be a Master; Midshipman William S. Hogg, to be an Ensign.

John L. Haynes, Collector of Customs for the District of Brazos de Santiago, Texas; Samuel G. Bedwell, Postmaster at Yazoo City, Miss.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: John Chestnut, to be Supervisor of Census for Sixth District of Illinois; Henry S. French, Postmaster at Northfield, Minn.; Elliott S. Morgan, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Wyoming Territory; Charles E. Dailey, of Virginia, Receiver of Public Moneys at Florence, Arizona.

The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of William R. Brown as Census Supervisor for the Eighth District of Illinois. This nomination was rejected by a party vote, upon the ground that at least one of the eight Illinois Supervisors should have been selected from the Democracy. The other seven Republicans have been confirmed.

WORK OF THE RAILROADS

BEGINNING OF NEW LINES AND OPERATIONS OF OLD ONES.

EXTENDING SUMMER RESORT COMMUNICATIONS—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS—J. H. RUTTER'S PROMOTION—A NEW ROAD IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—Articles of incorporation of the New-York and Long Branch Extension Railroad were filed to-day in the office of the Secretary of State. The road is to commence at Sea-Girt station, on the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, in Monmouth County, and end at a point on Arnold-avenue, Point Pleasant, Ocean County, a distance of 2½ miles. The Directors named are F. S. Lathrop, Anthony Reckless, Benjamin Williamson, Henry S. Little, William H. Tillinghast, R. W. De Forrest, and James Moore. The capital stock is $50,000, divided into 500 shares of $100 each. The work on the new road will be commenced at once.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling Railway Company was held here to-day. President Chamberlain's report shows that the earnings were $446,749, and the expenses, $284,430. The net earnings were $162,319. The following full Board of Directors was re-elected: Selah Chamberlain, W. S. Streator, Amasa Stone, James Mason, and R. F. Myers, of Cleveland, Ohio; E. P. Rhoades and W. W. Holloway, of Bridgeport, Ohio; Clement Russell, of Massillon, Ohio, and H. B. Perkins, of Warren, Ohio.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 10.—The promoters of the Canada and Atlantic Railway express the determination to go on with the construction of the road, independent of the building of the Coteau bridge. They feel that once the road is built, little difficulty will be experienced in securing the construction of even a high-level bridge.

ALBANY, March 10.—J. H. Rutter, General Traffic Manager of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, received a telegram to-day from New-York, to the effect that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of that road he was elected Third Vice-President.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 10.—The citizens of Augusta voted to-day in favor of subscribing $50,000 to the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad to build a bridge across the Savannah River. The road is graded from Augusta to Greenwood, S. C., and will soon be ready for rails.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 10.—Late letters from Newfoundland state it is proposed to build a railway from St. John to Harbor Grace, at a cost of £300,000. Newfoundland's portion of the fishery award will probably be spent on this work.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The Passenger Agents of roads leading west from this city and St. Louis, to-day adopted arbitrary or local rates on emigrant business from New-York and other seaports, which they will exact from the trunk lines. Their action will be submitted through Commissioner Fink to the trunk line agents. A strict agreement to accept only tariff rates for emigrant business was also signed, and a penalty for violation of the agreement was fixed.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10.—The Hartford and Connecticut Valley Railroad Company, successors of the former Connecticut Valley Road, which was taken under foreclosure, organized to-day and elected the following Directors: Samuel Babcock, of Middletown; Timothy M. Allyn and Charles T. Hillyer, of Hartford; Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield; Richard D. Hubbard, Henry Kellogg, Charles M. Beach, and Franklin Chamberlin, of Hartford; and Daniel C. Spencer, of Saybrook. The election of officers was postponed.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF ITS TRANSACTIONS IN 1879.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway Company was held yesterday at No. 68 Broadway. The Board of Directors and the officers chosen at the consolidation on Jan. 24 were re-elected without change. The annual report of the railroad company (the former Union Pacific Line) gives the gross earnings during 1879 as $13,201,077 66, and the operating expenses and taxes as $5,475,503 44, leaving as surplus earnings $7,725,574 22. Adding $423,014 50, interest collected on investment securities, gives a total of $8,148,588 72. The payments for interest, dividends, sinking funds, and on account of subsidy bonds aggregated $6,952,427 37, leaving a surplus for future use of $1,196,161 35. During the year $1,000,000 collateral trust bonds were issued for the construction of branch roads, $94,000 sinking fund bonds were sold, and the following were redeemed and canceled: $585,000 land grant bonds, $1,000 income bonds, $138,000 sinking fund bonds, and $63,000 Omaha bridge bonds, making a net decrease of $307,000, and placing the funded debt on Dec. 31, 1879, at $50,495,000. The company owns other companies' bonds of a par value of $7,990,500, and stocks of a par value of $8,669,400. The gross earnings as compared with those of 1878 show an increase of $79,805 08, and the operating expenses an increase of $98,917 25, making a decrease of surplus earnings this year of $19,112 17. The passenger earnings increased $17,540 20, and the freight earnings, $18,882 13. The Government earnings increased $34,433 81. The express earnings were $498,645 92 for 12 months in 1878, and $360,840 90 for 10 months in 1879. The business has been turned over to the Pacific Express Company in exchange for stock. The construction expenses aggregated $128,388 38, but the sale of four locomotives and of some land at Omaha reduced these to $101,456 92. Ten new locomotives and four new box cars were added to the rolling stock during the year. This now includes 171 locomotives, 165 passenger, baggage, and sleeping cars, and 3,220 freight cars.

The production of coal was 340,152 tons, an increase over 1878 of 64,357 tons, at a cost of $363,249 16. The sales of coal aggregated 125,662¼ tons, an increase of 23,422½ tons, and the receipts therefrom amounted to $710,013, an increase of $82,765 24. The report says: "The demand for coal has been very large, and the company have been unable to furnish all that was wanted. It will be necessary to open other mines in order to meet this increased demand. This will be done this season. Oil has been discovered during the last year about 90 miles from the road, due north from Point of Rocks Station. Thorough tests have been made of it, and it is found to be as good as any that can be bought in the market, and it is being used largely on the road. There is said to be an inexhaustible supply of it. It is already being offered for transportation, and it will probably soon become quite a prominent article of transportation, and add another to the local resources of the road." The sales of land amounted to 243,337.31 acres, a decrease, as compared with 1878, of 75,566.16 acres, and the receipts therefrom were $1,007,855 63, a decrease of $549,226 69. The total sales to Dec. 31, 1879, were 1,568,438 62-100 acres. The total proceeds were $8,173,846 83, and the total expenses $1,889,877 68, leaving net $6,283,969 15. The total of land grant bonds canceled to Dec. 31, 1879, were $4,101,000, leaving outstanding $6,299,000. Including outstanding contracts and cash, the amount applicable to the payment of these was $3,976,526 78, leaving to be provided for by future sales $2,322,479 22.

The Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad has been extended to Stromsburg, in Polk County, making its total length 90 miles. It is now being further extended to Lincoln, the capital of the State. The Utah and Northern Railroad was extended 94 miles last year, making its present length 274 miles from Ogden, Utah, to Beaver Cañon, Colorado. It will be extended 30 miles further north this year. It is intended to extend the Summit County Railroad to Park City this year. The Utah Southern Road has been extended south 130 miles, and will be completed to Frisco early in April, which is about 235 miles from Salt Lake. A branch road has been built northerly from the Union Pacific from Jackson to Norfolk, 48 miles. Several lines have been surveyed for a road to Oregon, but as yet the route has not been decided upon. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company are extending their road eastwardly, and will connect with a road from the East at the eastern boundary of that State.

President Dillon gives a history of the consolidation with the Kansas and Denver Pacific Roads, and says: "The stock of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, under the laws of Kansas, was an asset of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and has been applied by that company to the purchase of branch lines, to the ownership of which the consolidated company has succeeded." The total length of branch roads owned or controlled is given at 1,597 miles. The report continues: "The company have not yet paid any money to the Government under the Sinking Fund act. The amount due the company from the Government on half transportation account in the past years has been sufficient to meet any such requirement. By the provisions of the sinking fund the Secretary of the Treasury is required to invest the sinking fund in the bonds of the Government. It is proposed to have the first mortgage bonds of the company also included in that provision."

THE GREAT SOUTHERN COMBINATION.

The Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Company have purchased from Trustee Raynor, of the New-Orleans and Mobile Company, enough of the bonds of the latter company to place them in possession of two-thirds of the entire amount, so that when the road is sold under foreclosure they will have no difficulty in assuming immediate control. Vice-President Newcomb says that the reorganized road will be bonded for only $5,000,000, making its fixed charges but $300,000 per annum. It cost $12,000,000. It is said to be the best-built road in the country. It is 140 miles long, and runs over water on piles and bridges nearly all the way. Its rails are all steel. It has shops capable of turning out rolling stock for 500 miles of road. These will be utilized for furnishing the southern half of the Louisville and Nashville Line. Its terminal facilities on the levee at New-Orleans have recently been enlarged and improved so that the through combination will be able to make direct connection with steamers for Texas. The company has been greatly bothered by a worm which ate into the piles. It had these all covered with copper without effect. Recently a creosote factory was erected at a cost of $100,000, and the new piles have been submitted to the action of this specific, which has proved an efficient preservative. The factory will be utilized to treat all the wood used in bridges along the entire route of the combination.

THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND.

THE STOCKHOLDERS DEMANDING A SHARE UNDER THE REORGANIZATION.

Gen. Thomas D. Hoxsey, of Paterson, N. J., yesterday filed in the Court of Chancery a bill to compel the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company, or the new owners of that corporation, to issue to the stockholders of the New-Jersey Western Railway Company 7 per cent. stock, guaranteed, of the Midland Road in exchange for the stock of the former, or, failing that, to relinquish to the New-Jersey Western Company that portion of the Midland lying between Hawthorne and Bloomingdale, a distance of about 10 miles, which was located and partly graded by the former company in 1868, 1869, and 1870. This is asked for on the ground that the New-Jersey Midland agreed to issue such stock in 1870, in consideration of the New-Jersey Western stockholders consenting to a consolidation of the roads, which afterward took place, but that the promised exchange of stock never was made, because the Midland would not, or could not, carry out the bargain. Before the Midland was recently sold all the interests concerned were satisfied except that of the stockholders who have just filed this bill for relief, and on the day of the sale Gen. Hoxsey gave notice of his intention to bring this action in equity.

A circular to holders of securities of the old New-Jersey Midland Railroad will be issued to-day containing the following information respecting the present standing of the different classes of obligations: First mortgage bonds (committee's certificates) are to receive New first mortgage bonds for the face of the old bonds, and preferred stock for back interest, the preferred stock to carry with it the voting power of the new company; second mortgage bonds (committee's certificates) are to receive for face and back interest new income bonds, which shall constitute a second mortgage on the property; third mortgage bonds (consolidated) are to receive for face and back interest new income bonds of the same series as those allotted to the second mortgage bonds; the third mortgage bonds are, however, subject to an assessment of 15 per cent. on face and interest. Notes and open accounts, representing the floating debt, to be subject to the same terms as the third mortgage bonds. No definite conclusion has yet been arrived at as to the old stock. This would make the obligations of the reorganized company as follows: New first mortgage bonds, $3,000,000; new second mortgage bonds, $4,850,692; preferred stock, $1,050,000. The old common stock amounts to $1,423,745. From the assessments the company will have, in cash, $423,000. It is asserted that the committee of the first and second mortgage bondholders stands eight in favor to four against the above plan, and that the road earned $180,000 net profit last year, which was all applied to improvements, so that now very little further outlay, except for the rolling stock that will be needed when its consolidation with the New-York, Ontario and Western Company is effected, will be necessary.

RIVAL CLAIMANTS TO A RAILROAD.

On the 28th of February last an attempt was made by John Clapp, Referee, to sell the Housatonic and Northern Railroad under an order of the Supreme Court, in an action brought by David S. Dunscombe and Erastus F. Mead to foreclose a mortgage made to the Trustees by the company, to secure an issue of bonds amounting to $2,500,000. The property was bid up to $130,500, and knocked down to the Trustees, when a dispute arose, and it was declared that their bid was not binding, because they were not able or willing to comply with the terms of sale, which required the payment of 10 per cent. of the purchase money in cash. The Referee so held, and adjourned the sale to the 13th of March. The Trustees paid the auctioneer's fees, $25, and, it being accepted, they claimed the sale as legal and binding. The matter was argued before Judge Gilbert, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, when he rendered a decision that the Trustees must take the road as an individual bid, and not in their capacity of Trustees; or, if bidding for the rest of the bondholders, they must give the 10 per cent. In case they do not do so, the Referee is authorized to sell the road to a party who, at the recent sale, bid $130,250, and who stands ready to take and pay for it in cash, and who is desirous of doing so and also to complete the road and put it in running order. It is understood that the Trustees will not comply with the Judge's order, and that this party, who declines to disclose his identity, will be given the road at the price he bid for it.

A NEW SOUTH-WESTERN POOL.

Official private dispatches received on Wall-street yesterday from St. Louis say that on Tuesday the representatives of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and Missouri Pacific Companies held a secret meeting in that City, and formed among themselves a new South-western pool. The question of percentages was referred to W. E. Strong, General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company, it being agreed that his decision shall date back to Dec. 1, the date of the virtual disruption of the old pool. All three roads are owned by Jay Gould, and Tuesday's movement consequently means a declaration of war upon the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago and Milwaukee, the Chicago and Alton, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroads, which were members of the old pool. It also indicates Jay Gould's purpose not to pay the $34,000 due by the Missouri Pacific Company to the old pool.

THE ST. PAUL, CHICAGO AND OMAHA.

It is officially announced that the Boards of Directors of the St. Paul and Sioux City, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and North Wisconsin Railroad Companies have agreed upon the following terms of consolidation: The new road is to be called the St. Paul, Chicago and Omaha. The stock of the St. Paul and Sioux City Company is to be exchanged for stock of the new company at par. The Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis stockholders will get for each of their common and preferred shares one and one-third shares of the new company's stock. The North Wisconsin Company will get for its stock, stock of the new company at the rate of one share of common and one share of preferred for each mile of its road. The new company will have a bonded debt of $11,500 per mile on its 844 miles of road, the bonds to bear 6 per cent. annual interest.

EXPRESSING PUBLIC OPINION.

STATEN ISLAND VILLAGERS DISCUSSING THE CASTLETON CHARTER.

A rather noisy meeting of the tax-payers of the Village of Castleton, Staten Island, was held in the Castleton Town Hall last night for the purpose of obtaining an expression of public opinion on the bill now before the Legislature proposing a change in the charter of the village. The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Oliver Fiske, and is now before the Committee on Affairs of Villages. None of its provisions, of course, are of any consequence outside of Castleton, though some of them are radical so far as that community is concerned. The meeting was called by the Board of Village Trustees, of whom were present Messrs. D. J. H. Wheeler, Republican, James Wheeler, Democrat, and Bernard McTammany, Greenbacker, three out of the six Trustees. The most important of the changes made in the proposed charter are those which alter the boundaries of the existing six wards so as to make seven, with seven Trustees; the pooling of all the town moneys, and the collection of the town, school, and village taxes by a single officer, with heavy bonds and ample responsibility, instead of their being collected by separate officers, as at present. The crowd in attendance was a rather seedy and ignorant representation of "tax-payers," with a dozen or fifteen intelligent persons among them. Mr. Wilcox, a young lawyer, explained the meaning and intent of the amendments; but it was quite evident, from the vulgar interruptions of some unclean-looking and whisky-flavored men in the crowd, that that element, at least, of the tax-payers was not in favor of the charter. Then, Mr. Augustus Prentice, a Democrat, a lawyer, and one of the heaviest tax-payers in the town, got up and opposed the charter by an argument more specious than direct or logical, and was applauded with yells and whistling, while Mr. Wilcox was told by half-drunken idiots to "get out," "shut up," and "sit down." Next, Mr. Wilcox replied to Mr. Prentice, the gentlemen contradicted each other flatly several times, and Mr. Prentice did not like it, but he was supported by the hoots of the gang. Trustee Wheeler tried to defend the amendments, and was told to "sit down" and "shut up," but he insisted that "nobody there was going to make him shut up till he had had his say." Next, Mr. Orange Judd spoke adversely to the amendments, and was loudly cheered, and Mr. Prentice said he supposed the Trustees had a resolution of indorsement to offer; if not, he had a resolution to offer. Mr. Wilcox said this was merely a meeting of the Trustees without a quorum, and that they had simply invited discussion. Thomas Healy offered a resolution disapproving of the amendments, and the crowd roared for Mr. Wilcox to put the resolution to a vote. When he questioned his authority to do so, the crowd yelled that they would elect their own President if he didn't, and then a witty Irishman moved that Wilcox be elected Chairman. Mr. Prentice put the motion and it was carried. Then the meeting took charge of itself, and individuals bullied and threatened each other for 10 minutes, but Mr. Wilcox at last put the motion and the resolution was adopted. It is claimed that the main controversy was between Mr. Judd and the friends of George William Curtis, as under the new apportionment of the wards Mr. Judd would be politically extinguished in his intention to run for village Trustee at the next election, because the wards have been so mapped out by the bill as to shear him of that strength which lies in his own ward as at present bounded, and cutting out a new ward for him in which Mr. Curtis's friends hold the balance of power.

James F. Ely's large elevator and pork-packing establishment, at Washington Court-house, Ohio, caught fire at 11:30 o'clock Tuesday night, and is a total loss. Other valuable buildings were in danger. The loss of Mr. Ely is $35,000; insurance, $17,000.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

NEW-JERSEY TOWN ELECTIONS.

THE SOMERSET COUNTY RING CRUSHED—RESULTS IN OTHER COUNTIES.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 10.—The result of yesterday's elections in this county crushed the ring very completely. The only real Ring man left in it is Dictator Cory himself. He was re-elected in his own township by receiving 115 votes out of 153 cast, his opponent being Theodore Broglet, a German Republican, who was only nominated the day before election and could not get out the vote. But it was a foregone conclusion that the "Boss" should come back, and for that reason the Republicans concentrated their power on Director Jones, of North Plainfield, and with telling effect. They first beat him at the primary last Friday, although he succeeded in getting his next best friend on the ticket—one Martin Schenck. The Republicans yesterday rallied and beat Schenck by voting for "Cap." Shepherd, a sterling Democrat. The Republican ticket otherwise easily carried the day. Mr. Jones is crestfallen, and the anti-Ring people are jubilant. In Branchburg, Hugh Gaston, Republican, a strong anti-Ring man, is returned in place of Peter E. Cramer, Democrat, one of Cory's tools. In Hillsborough, George W. Vroom, Democrat, is returned. He has fought the Ring from the start. John D. Voorhees, Republican, is returned from Bridgewater; he is an anti-Ring man. In Montgomery, Van Cleef, another of Cory's friends, gives way to J. V. D. Whitlock, one of the tax-payers' nominees. The new board stands five Democrats to four Republicans, same as last year, but, as to the Ring, it stands nine against and one (Cory) for the Ring.

MANCHESTER, N. J., March 10.—Six townships in Passaic County held their annual town meetings on Tuesday. Little interest was shown, and in five of them the Republican ticket and in the other a union ticket, mostly composed of Republicans, were successful. Manchester re-elected Halmagh Van Houten, Republican, to the Board of Chosen Freeholders for a third term of two years, and the whole Republican ticket by about 60 majority, in a total vote of 104. In Wayne there were only 27 votes polled in opposition to the regular Republican ticket. In Little Falls, the regular Republican ticket received all but 30 of the votes polled. Pompton, usually a Democratic township, elected the entire Republican ticket. West Milford, also strongly Democratic, chose Republicans to most of the offices. In Acquackanonk, George V. De Mott, Democrat, was re-elected Chosen Freeholder, without opposition, on a Union ticket. Acquackanonk and Manchester were the only townships in the county electing Chosen Freeholders this year. The other townships merely elected township officers.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., March 10.—Last Spring the Democrats in Bergen County allowed themselves to be caught napping, the Republicans quietly working up a "still-hunt," and getting out their full vote. The consequence was that five townships went Republican, and the Republicans nearly secured control of the County Board. This Spring the Democrats were resolved not to be defeated for want of effort, and made almost as effective a canvass as in a Fall campaign. A full vote in Bergen County means a Democratic victory, and such was the result on Tuesday. The Republicans managed to regain Ridgewood, which they lost last year, and held their own in Midland and Saddle River, which they captured last Spring from the Democracy, but they lost Englewood, which is usually counted upon as a Republican stronghold, and the Democrats regained Harrington and Washington, lost by them last year, and, in consequence, the County Board, which now contains 5 Republicans and 8 Democrats, will next year stand 3 Republicans to 10 Democrats. The members elected yesterday were: John O. Grode, Democrat, New-Barbadoes; J. J. Wood, Democrat, Ridgefield; Henry West, Democrat, Englewood; Peter A. Demarest, Democrat, Harrington; John F. Feitner, Democrat, Lodi; Edo V. Joschem, Democrat, Union; Abram C. Wortendyke, Democrat, Franklin; George Foster, Democrat, Palisades; John E. Hopper, Democrat, Hohokus; Thomas Eckerson, Democrat, Washington; Martin R. Romaine, Republican, Saddle River, 74 majority; J. C. Zabriskie, Republican, Midland, over ex-Judge Henry H. Voorhis, by 1 majority; Peter O. Terhune, Republican, Ridgewood.

ASBURY PARK, March 10.—Returns from Neptune Township show that John G. Hathaway, candidate on the anti-Bradley ticket, is elected by 201 majority.

FREEHOLD, March 10.—Full returns are in from the Monmouth County municipal elections in the townships, and they show a gain of one Democrat in the Board of Freeholders. The board now stands nine Democrats to five Republicans.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 10.—The township election held in Morris Township yesterday resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket by an average majority of 100. The Republicans gain largely throughout the county over the election last Spring.

NEWARK, March 10.—Further returns show Republican gains in Essex County. The County Board of Freeholders will contain 23 Republicans, 16 Democrats, and 1 Liberal. In the City of Orange, Mayor Hartford, (Dem.,) who had no opposition, was, of course, elected. The City Council will consist of 8 Democrats and 3 Republicans. The political complexion of the Board of Education remains unchanged. East Orange elected 2 Republican Freeholders. Belleville elected 1 Republican and 1 Democratic Freeholder. In Bloomfield the Republicans made a clean sweep. In Clinton the Republicans elect the entire ticket except the Poormaster and Constable. Caldwell elects a Democratic town ticket. The Republicans carried their ticket in Milburn, and, except the candidates for Town Clerk and Assessor, in Montclair also. Franklin elected a Union ticket; Livingston a Republican, and South Orange a Democratic ticket.

In Union County the Board of Freeholders will be Democratic. In Springfield the Republicans control the Town Committee. New-Providence elects a mixed ticket of Democrats and Greenbackers. In Linden the Republicans carried the ticket. Fanwood elected a mixed town ticket.

Ocean County elects a Democratic Board of Freeholders. In Salem County the board will be Republican. Burlington County is doubtful. The Republicans of Burlington City elected their entire ticket except Freeholder. Bordentown was carried by the Democrats.

PISCATAWAY, N. J., March 10.—The entire Democratic ticket is elected here, John C. Morris, for Chosen Freeholder, receiving a large majority, as well as Isaac Dunn, for Town Clerk; A. S. Coriell, for Assessor, and S. R. Pope, A. S. Tilsworth, and C. S. Boice, for Commissioners.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., March 10.—The returns from the township elections yesterday, show Andrew H. Furman, Democrat, to be elected Chosen Freeholder of Middlesex. With this exception, the Republicans made large gains, electing the remainder of their ticket.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 10.—The election yesterday for municipal officers resulted in a general victory for the Democrats. Claudius W. Bradshaw, (Dem.,) is conceded to be elected Mayor by about 120 majority; F. W. Tarr, Democrat, for Recorder; George M. Thrasher, Republican, for Receiver of Taxes; and Mr. Grubb, Republican, for City Assessor. Five Democrats out of eight Councilmen are reported elected.

PROGRESS OF STRIKES.

THEIR FAILURES AND SUCCESSES—NEW MOVEMENTS OF WORKMEN.

READING, Penn., March 10.—Work has been discontinued in the rolling mill of J. H. Sternberg's nut and bolt works. The rollers demanded Philadelphia prices, but they were at once dismissed, and that department was closed.

TROY, N. Y., March 10.—The strike among the brush-makers at Lansingburg will, no doubt, soon be satisfactorily compromised. It is now thought that the employes in all the factories, with the exception possibly of Bartlett's, will return to work this week.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—The lock-out of cigar-makers, because they refused to sign an agreement not to belong to the Union, has continued more than three weeks, and both sides are firm. The cigar-makers have been encouraged by the support of all the local Union organizations, and have received gifts of money to enable them to hold out. The Saloon-keepers' Association has agreed not to buy stock of manufacturers who demand that their employes shall not belong to the Union.

The safe-workers struck to-day for an increase of wages, and the hand-sewed shoe-makers struck against a reduction.

CLINTON, Mass., March 10.—To-day's indications are that an early solution of the Lancaster Mills trouble will be arrived at. The story is circulated to-day that the weavers would commence work if they could be assured of 5 cents per cut, instead of the 8 cents demanded. The officers of the company have received no such notice, and say that if such notification is received no attention will be paid to it.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 10.—Work has been resumed in the rail mill of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company, a basis of wages having been agreed upon to govern the employes until April 1.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The Vulcan Steel Works at Carondelet, or South St. Louis, resumed operations to-day, after a suspension of several years, and are now in full blast throughout, with a force of between 800 and 1,000 men. The recent trouble with some of their workmen has been satisfactorily adjusted, by the company withdrawing an obnoxious contract they wished the men to sign, and the Joliet (Ill.) schedule prices have been established.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, March 10.—The Norwegian bark Yetawa, Capt. Sorensen, from Malaga for New-York, with a cargo of old iron, put into Cadiz on March 9 leaky. She has three feet of water in the hold and must discharge cargo.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., March 10.—The sloop Pendulum, before reported ashore on the neck of Barnegat Inlet, floated at high tide this morning. Part of the cargo is lost, but the vessel is only slightly damaged.

MILWAUKEE PORK STATISTICS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 10.—The total number of hogs packed by the Milwaukee packers during the Winter season of 1879-80, is 340,782, against 444,221 for the same period of 1878-9. The average yield of lard per hog is 32.25 pounds, against 36.64 pounds in 1878-9.

WESLEYAN STUDENTS SUSPENDED.

DELAWARE, Ohio, March 10.—Nineteen students of the Ohio Wesleyan University were to-day suspended for periods ranging from three to 12 months, for participating in a mask parade on Feb. 23, in honor of Washington's Birthday against the expressed wishes of the Faculty. The members suspended include three Seniors, three Juniors, four Sophomores, seven preparatory students, and two Freshmen. Over 40 took part in the parade, but on the following day not a student admitted the fact when questioned. There is a strong feeling in Delaware, the community being divided in sympathy between the students and the Faculty. One of the suspended Seniors, who did not walk in the parade, but agitated for it, and who loses graduation through suspension, has left here for his home, threatening to bring suit against the Faculty for its action.

RIVAL TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE WEST AND SOUTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—In the matter of the petition of the American Union Telegraph Company, filed in the suit pending in the United States court, to foreclose the mortgage on the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad, and praying that the court would allow said American Union Company to build a line along the said railroad, and asking the court to fix the compensation therefor, the court denied the prayer of the petitioner allowing it to enter and build, but authorized the Telegraph Company to prosecute any suit or legal proceeding of expropriation against the Trustees and Receivers to establish any right which it might have under the law.

In the Fifth District State Court, the rule issued against Gaylord B. Clark, attorney, and J. T. Alleyn, Manager, of the Western Union Company, to show cause why they should not be attached for an alleged violation of the injunction issued at the instance of the American Union Telegraph Company, heard on Saturday last, and taken under advisement by Judge Rogers. The alleged violation consisted in the appearance of Mr. Clark, in the name of the Trustees and Receiver of the railroad, in the case in the United States court, and resisting the petition before mentioned. It is thought that the rule will be discharged. By these orders the American Union Telegraph Company is relegated to the courts to establish any right it may have before building.

OLATHE, Kan., March 10.—In the District Court of the Fourth District of Kansas, Judge Stephens to-day, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Kansas Pacific Company, held the injunction in favor of the Western Union Telegraph Company valid. The railway company then filed a petition and bond for a removal to the United States court, and the case will now go before Judge McCrary, of the United States Circuit Court. This is a substantial victory for the Western Union Telegraph Company. The injunction declared valid was the one which the railway company violated by the seizure of the wires on the Kansas Pacific Railway.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 10.—In the late seizure of the telegraph lines of the Western Union Company upon the St. Joseph and Western Railroad, Mr. Gould's managers cut the wires at the centre of the railroad bridge which crosses the Missouri River, and at that point connected them with wires leading to their battery on the Missouri shore. This was done under the supposition that they could not be reached by any court in either jurisdiction. Injunctions, however, were to-day procured in Doniphan County, Kan., and also in Buchanan County, Mo., by the Western Union Company against the St. Joseph and Western Railroad Company, the American Union Telegraph Company, Jay Gould, and others, restraining the railroad company from preventing a reconnection of the seized wires, and from transmitting any commercial business thereon, and from permitting the use by the American Union Company, or interfering with their use by the Western Union. The injunctions are similar in terms to the one procured at Omaha, under which the lines seized on the Union Pacific Railroad were returned to the telegraph company.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $295,026 14, and from Customs, $1,064,673 08.

An evening session of the House was held this evening, at which several pension bills were passed.

Senator Conkling introduced a bill to-day to amend section 4,472, Revised Statutes, concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam-vessels. He also presented a memorial of a large number of merchants of New-York City engaged in the transportation of cotton from Southern to Northern and Eastern ports, praying for the passage of such a bill.

J. Dent, President of the District Board of Fire Commissioners, informed the Secretary of the Interior yesterday that William B. Reed, appointed by the Interior Department Aug. 8, 1879, as a member of said board, would hereafter be recognized, in accordance with a wish to that effect expressed by President Hayes. The other members of the board, who were hostile to, and who have hitherto entirely ignored Mr. Reed's appointment, have now resigned their positions, expressing an unwillingness to serve if Mr. Reed is to be recognized as a member of the board.

Representative Reagan, of Texas, obtained leave to-day to have printed a resolution which he stated he would offer as a substitute for the resolutions of the Committee on the Interoceanic Canal, declaring "that while we recognize the general interest of the whole commercial world in the use of a ship-canal or railroad across the isthmus connecting North and South America, and while we will respect that interest, if such a line of interoceanic communication shall be established, we declare that, as the establishment of such a line of communication would practically connect the Atlantic and the Mexican Gulf and the Pacific coast lines of the United States, and as the United States would have a great local as well as general interest in the work, in common with the other commercial powers of the earth, and as the political control of such a line of communication would be vitally necessary to her commercial interests, and to the preservation of her territorial integrity and political independence, she will insist, whenever and by whomsoever such a project shall be commenced, on such political control of it as will give security to our commercial and political interests."

A bill was reported favorably from the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day by Mr. Bayard, providing that the term of office of Chief Supervisors of Election shall be two years; that such term shall begin on the 1st day of May in each even-numbered year; that the terms of those now in office shall expire on the 1st day of May, 1880; and that their successors shall be appointed from among the qualified electors of the proper judicial district by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. Bayard also introduced an amendment to section 2,022 of the Revised Statutes, which defines the duties of United States Marshals at the polls. The proposed amendment changes the wording of the clause "with or without process" to "only with due legal process," and strikes out the latter portion of the section, which provides that no person shall be arrested for registration or election offenses not committed in the presence of Marshals or Supervisors of Elections. The effect of the proposed amendment would be to prevent the arrest of any person for registration or election offenses without due legal process.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in the cellar of the Express Hotel, Daniel McLaughan, proprietor, at Montreal, at an early hour yesterday morning, and soon spread to the upper floors. The guests were asleep at the time, and had a narrow escape from being burned, several being obliged to jump from the windows on the second story to save their lives. The interior of the premises was completely gutted, and the loss will exceed $20,000. The insurance on the building and furniture amounts to $38,000, which is distributed among the British, North America, Royal and Western Insurance Companies.

A fire yesterday afternoon in Toronto damaged to the extent of $10,000 the buildings and stock of Stockpole's wool-curing establishment, Davidson's feed store, and Hart & Murray's storehouse, in which were lumber, shingles, salt, and provisions. To cover the above there is $12,000 insurance in various companies.

A fire yesterday morning, in Boston, in the furniture establishment of F. McQuade, who occupies the five upper stories of No. 79 Haverhill-street, caused a loss of $8,000. The loss of J. J. Keefe & Co., manufacturers of trunks, who occupied the lower floor, was $2,000. Both were partly insured.

Cockburn & McKay's steam lumber planing and shingle mill, at Edgar, Ontario, with its contents, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $8,000; uninsured.

Col. Nichols's two-story cottage, at Cape Elizabeth, Me., was burned Tuesday morning. The piano and a few books were saved. Loss, $7,000; insurance, 3,100.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 10.—In the Court of Appeals, to-day, the following business was transacted: No. 111—Nathaniel J. Wyeth, appellant, vs. Thomas Branif et al., respondents; argued by J. M. Guiteau for appellant, S. D. Stephens, Jr., for respondents. No. 475—The people ex rel. Alexander T. Van Nest, appellant, vs. the Commissioners of Taxes, &c., of New-York City, respondents; argued by Michael Canfield for appellants, submitted for respondents. No. 112—Sanford Coffin, respondent, vs. James McLean et al., appellants; argued by James Dunne for appellants, N. Y. Paris for respondent. No. 114—George M. Keese, respondent, vs. The Hanover Fire Insurance Company, appellant; argued by C. E. Tracy for respondent, submitted for appellant. No. 116—Francis Hess, appellant, vs. Philip Licht, respondent; argued by Philip S. Crooke for defendant. Benjamin F. Downing for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, March 11: Nos. 117, 118, 112, 22, 64, 65, 63, 84.

LOSERS OF POCKET-BOOKS

THE WORK OF BAD POCKETS AND NIMBLE THIEVES.

A RECORD OF ONE DAY'S LOSSES IN THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK, WITH SOME COUNTIES STILL TO HEAR FROM.

A gentleman in crossing one of the principal business streets of New-York, last Saturday evening, saw something lying on the stones, and, picking it up, found a pocket-book containing a small sum of money. There was nothing about the book to indicate to whom it belonged, but its ragged appearance and the small sum of money it contained seemed to show that it was the property of some poor person. A short time afterward the gentleman handed the pocket-book to a TIMES reporter, saying that it had worried him ever since it came into his possession, and he wanted to get rid of it. The reporter, of course, had no such feelings, and he took the pocket-book without hesitation. "Very likely," said the gentleman, "some poor soul has worked all the week for this money, and then lost it on the way home. You take it and advertise it, and if the person who describes it correctly seems to be a very poor person we will pay for the advertising ourselves; if not, we will pay for it out of the money in the pocket-book. At any rate, it will be interesting to see how many people will claim it."

A small advertisement was published in Monday morning's paper, only two lines: "Found, on Saturday, a pocket-book. Address, describing book and contents, P. B., —— Office." That innocent little advertisement, in the next three days, brought no less than 10 answers, showing that 10 pocket-books were lost in the streets in one day; and no doubt there were many more, for these, of course, came only from persons who had seen the advertisement. The answers, which are given below, make an interesting showing for themselves, and, as will be seen, they all bear the mark of genuineness. The names and street numbers are omitted:

I.

EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, March 8, 1880.

Answer to the advertisement, the 8th of March—To P. B.—I lost a pocket-book on Saturday, the 6th of March, from St. Denis Hotel to Fifteenth-street, on Broadway, (west side,) between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. The pocket-book is small, and used for some time, of Russian leather, containing one bill of $20, one bill of $10, one trade dollar, and some change to the amount of 75 cents, and two German silver pieces, one Mexican silver piece, one Irish penny, and one piece of white ivory, written on with a pencil.

MRS. T., East Fifteenth-street.

II.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1880.

P. B.—DEAR SIR: Relative to advertisement, I would state that my father lost his pocket-book on Saturday; supposed to have dropped it in one of the cars of train leaving West Philadelphia for New-York at 7:35 A. M. Crossing at Desbrosses-Street Ferry, he proceeded along West to White Star Line pier, the pocket-book being missed before reaching the steam-ship pier. The book was of black leather, containing somewhere about $29 or $30, a few papers, such as receipts, &c., and an excursion ticket, issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, from West Philadelphia to New-York and return. One of the receipts was signed by D. H. Erdman, Camden, N. J., attached to bill charged to Joseph Strine. Should the book you have found correspond with this description, be kind enough to confer with the writer, and oblige respectfully yours,

J. S., JR., Post Office Box No. 3,639.

III.

NEW-YORK, March 8.

P. B.—DEAR SIR: I lost a pocket-book containing the sum of $10 in a single bill; also several receipts for dues for Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M., the names of which were J. H. Johnson, George B. Dome, Jr., and A. S. Hunter, M. D., besides several cards and memorandums, one consisting of Adjutant-General's report of number of men enlisted in the late war for the Union, their nativities, &c. The book was about 6 inches in length and 3½ inches in width, and of bright red color, (imitation Russian,) and had my (inclosed) card pasted on inside cover. No lead-pencil. Should this be the book you have found I would be very happy, as I do not miss the money as much as I do the many addresses therein contained. Yours respectfully, in haste, J. F. L., Union-square.

IV.

P. B.—Pocket-book was lost coming from Ehrich's; was old, and about $3 to $4, with two ladies' cards; one was Julia Knies, the other Mary A. Kind. If it answer this, please return to —— West Thirty-fifth-st. MISS C.

V.

My cook lost her pocket-book last Saturday, containing a five-dollar bill, a one-dollar bill, some small silver pieces, and two or three three-cent stamps. It was a black pocket-book with an elastic strap around it. If this should correspond with the one you found, you can address MRS. McG., West Forty-seventh-street.

VI.

P. B.—DEAR SIR: A friend who was staying with us last week lost her pocket-book on Saturday, and we hope it may be the one you found. It was a fine Russia leather book, with the word "Souvenir" on the clasp, and had stamped on one of the inner flaps the name of Cooke, Rochester, N. Y. There was not a great deal of money in it, she said, and she cared more for the book and its associations than she did for the money, to which the finder was welcome. Yours truly,

R. A. W., Nassau-street.

VII.

March 8, 1880.

Going from Thirty-ninth-street and Broadway to Park Theatre; thence down Broadway and along the Bowery to City Hall, lost, red pocket-book, containing my cards, several cards for reception, a shipping receipt, United States Express Company, a pupil's dancing ticket, one one-dollar bill, one two-dollar bill.

E. H. W., Park-place.

VIII.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1880.

DEAR SIR: Lost, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Avenue C or Seventh-street, by a poor woman, a pocket-book with oval steel frame, dark leather outside and red leather inside, containing about $2 50. Should yours found answer this description, please communicate with, yours respectfully, S. W., Avenue C.

IX.

P. B.—I lost on Saturday a red Russia-leather pocket-book: inside is my full name, several cards, a large white stone, and about 25 cents in money. Yours truly,

P. L., West Fourteenth-street.

X.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1880.

DEAR SIR: If the pocket-book found by you was an old one containing one five-dollar bill, two silver quarters, one night-latch key, (Yale-lock pattern,) and, perhaps, one or two loose little papers, I respectfully beg to identify and claim it, and should be pleased to hear from you in response. Very truly, P. W. P., Box 344.

None of the above answers described the pocket-book that was found.

MR. PARNELL ON HIS WAY HOME.

HIS RETURN TO THIS CITY FROM MONTREAL—AN ADDRESS TO HIS ADMIRERS.

Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, who has been unexpectedly called to Ireland in consequence of the forthcoming dissolution of Parliament, arrived from Montreal at 10:10 o'clock last evening, and will sail on the steam-ship Baltic, of the White Star Line, this afternoon. He was met at the Grand Central Depot by about 100 persons, including a special reception committee, consisting of Dr. C. J. McGuire, Thomas R. Bannerman, William B. Clarke, Patrick Gleason, Dr. Brosnan, Charles A. O'Rourke, and three representatives of the Irish societies. Mr. Parnell's appearance on the platform of the sleeping car was the signal for some cheering, and he was escorted to a carriage by an enthusiastic throng of admirers. Arrived at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, the agitator delivered a brief address before a number of gentlemen representing the Parnell Reception Committee, the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and other organizations. After thanking them for the cordiality which had characterized his reception at the depot, he said, among other things: "I had almost begun to fear that some of you had fallen asleep, but I am pleased to see that my fears have been unfounded. I regret that we are obliged to return to Ireland, since our work here has only just begun. The field is so vast we could not hope to traverse it, even superficially, during the next three or four months. I trust after the general election, in a month's time, to be able to return and take up the very important work where we have left off and to finish it. I have asked my friends to meet me at 11 A. M. to-morrow at the New-York Hotel, to consider certain details with reference to the Land League organization, and will be glad to see you all there at that time. Since our arrival in this country we have traveled 10,000 miles and have visited 62 cities, and everywhere the cause which we represent has been received with the most extraordinary and spontaneous outbursts of feeling and sympathy. I had anticipated a good reception, but had no conception of the extraordinary depth of feeling shown everywhere since our arrival. As regards the financial results of our mission, we have collected $200,000, and of this sum about $120,000 has actually reached Ireland up to the present date. I see on every side a strong desire to assist the National Land League of Ireland, and would urge the necessity of forming branches in every city. I think in this way we can set on foot a movement which will be of the utmost importance in helping the Irish people to obtain the land of Ireland."

Immediately after the conclusion of his brief address Mr. Parnell was driven to the New-York Hotel, where he stopped for the night. Speaking informally on the subject of his visit to this country, and on the prospect of the approaching election in Ireland, he remarked that if he had not been called back to Ireland, he would have gone back to Chicago and thence to San Francisco. He believes that there will be a gain of from 12 to 20 Land League Home Rulers as one result of the general election. These gains will include two members in Carlow and one in Tipperary, Cork City, Waterford County, Galway City, New Ross, Monaghan, Kildare, Londonderry City and Donegal County. The sum collected in this country by Mr. Parnell for political purposes is from $20,000 to $25,000. Mr. Parnell declined to make any comments on Lord Beaconsfield's manifesto.

At a meeting of his sympathizers at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, last evening, it was resolved to accompany the steamer down the Bay, the Hon. John H. Starin having placed a steam-boat at the disposal of the Parnell Reception Committee. The Sixty-ninth Regiment will escort Mr. Parnell to the dock. Prior to his departure the longshoremen of this City will present to him a check for $1,000, contributed by their association for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland.

Mr. Samuel B. Wood, a member of the Richmond County Bar, died on Tuesday, at his residence in Garretson, of typhoid pneumonia, in the sixty-first year of his age. The deceased, who was very widely known on Staten Island, studied law under the late George Catlin, and after his admission to the Bar engaged mainly in real estate transactions. The funeral will take place to-morrow, and the interment will be in the old Moravian church-yard at New-Dorp, where the late Commodore Vanderbilt lies buried.

POISONED WITH ALCOHOL

THE LAST FAMOUS MURDER TRIAL IN ENGLAND.

ANNIE MACLEAN'S TERRIBLE DEATH IN A LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE—HER LOVER'S FIENDISH PLOT TO GAIN HER PROPERTY—CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER AND IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—After an exhaustive trial of eight days' duration, James Lewis Paine was yesterday convicted of manslaughter, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, in the Central Criminal Court, the jury finding that he had accelerated the death of his mistress, Miss Annie Jane Fanny Maclean, by administering to her extreme doses of alcoholic stimulants. No criminal trial for many years has created so much excitement in London, and, indeed, all over Great Britain. Miss Maclean, who was 33 years old at the time of her death, comes of a good family, her father being the late Lieut.-Col. Maclean, and her brother Dr. Norman Maclean, who last Summer removed with his family to New-York. That a lady so respectably connected should have become the paramour of a brutal adventurer and a married man, such as her lover Paine, was a fact in itself sufficiently scandalous to create a sensation in society circles, and to render any trial with which her name was connected extremely interesting. But the circumstances of the tragedy itself were of a sufficiently novel and important character to invest the trial with unusual interest, and the public indignation felt toward Paine would certainly not have been satisfied with a less verdict than that of manslaughter, while the opinion of the great majority of our citizens agrees with that of Mr. Justice Hawkins, as expressed during the delivery of the sentence, that the criminal richly deserved hanging for murder.

The trial which has just closed reveals one of the most barbarous crimes ever perpetrated in Great Britain, if not in the world. The prosecution for the Crown was conducted by the Attorney-General, Mr. Pollard, and H. L. Smith Paine, who was indicted for murder, was represented by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine; and Fannie Matthews, Paine's second paramour, who was jointly indicted with her lover for the murder of Miss Maclean, by Mr. Brooks. Before the trial began, however, the prosecution found that they could not convict the woman Matthews, and on the opening day the Attorney-General asked for her acquittal, which was promptly given by the jury. She was then made a witness for the Crown, and her testimony went far toward securing the conviction of Paine. The story of the crime, as developed in the eight days' trial, stamps the prisoner as one of the most degraded of criminals. Miss Maclean was not a beautiful woman; she was diminutive in stature, and was afflicted with a curvature of the spine, but notwithstanding her deformity she was, until she passed wholly under the influence of her betrayer, of a uniformly cheerful and happy disposition. Paine became acquainted with her some 10 years ago, and she seems to have become thoroughly infatuated with the scoundrel. Her mother forbade him the house, but it was in evidence that the lovers often met clandestinely, and that Annie was seduced by Paine years ago. She continued to live with her mother, however, at Craven Hill, London, and the old lady fondly imagined that her daughter had outgrown her foolish attachment for the adventurer. In March of last year Mrs. Maclean took a house called the Shrubbery, in Broadway, near Worcester, but on the 1st of April, before the house was ready for occupancy, the mother died. Annie then went to live with her aunt, Mrs. Wilson, in London, and here Paine began to visit her openly. By her mother's will Miss Maclean became possessed of a house in Eastbourne Terrace, London, and £450 cash, and to gain possession of this property was the motive assigned by the prosecution for the systematic course of alcoholic drugging which Paine pursued toward his unfortunate victim. Before her mother's death Annie had been somewhat addicted to strong drink, but she was never known to be drunk. In less than eight months from that time she died of alcoholism in a coffee-house in London.

For some two months after the death of her mother Annie continued to live with her aunt. Then she went away with Paine, and the two took lodgings as man and wife. Dr. Norman Maclean was told by his sister that she had been married since March, and when the Doctor left for America, Aug. 30, Paine and Annie took rooms in a lodging-house at Westbourne Park. From that day till the time of her death in the London coffee-house the woman seems to have scarcely drawn a sober breath, and Paine was constantly plying her with strong liquors. The story of this period of wretchedness was extracted from several witnesses, the principal ones being Mrs. Smith, Fannie Matthews, and Mr. and Mrs. Powell. Mrs. Smith, who kept the house in Westbourne Park, said that Annie was very sick when she came to her house, and remained in her bedroom most of the time. Paine was generally out until late at night, and nearly always returned home drunk. He refused to call a doctor for the lady, and said that all she wanted was plenty of brandy, which he gave to her without water, in the presence of the landlady. Sometimes Annie appeared to like the brandy, and at other times it seemed to nauseate her. Paine would then order her to drink it, saying that it would "do her good," and she seemed to have no power to disobey him. The couple remained at Westbourne Park until Sept. 11, when they left for the Shrubbery. Miss Maclean had to be assisted to the carriage, and staggered like a drunken woman. After her lodgers had gone the landlady found 11 brandy bottles, 3 claret bottles, 2 ginger wine bottles, and several flat flasks in the room which they had occupied.

At the Shrubbery Fannie Matthews first appears on the scene. She was the gardener's daughter, and was engaged by Paine on the 13th of September to attend to Miss Maclean, whom he represented as his wife. He at once laid siege to the heart of the new servant, however, and Fannie reciprocated his passion. Miss Maclean remained in bed most of the time, and brandy was kept where she could get it at all hours. Two days after Fannie's engagement, Paine took Annie to the office of Robert George Goldingham, a solicitor, of Worcester, and there each made a will in the other's favor. In less than a week from the date of the wills a deed of gift was drawn up and signed by Miss Maclean, transferring to Paine the house in Eastbourne-terrace. In the meantime, on the 17th of September, Paine had applied to Alfred Paul Watkins, an agent of the Gresham Life Insurance Company, to effect an insurance on Miss Maclean's life in his favor for £250. He was anxious to know if the company paid policies immediately on proof of death or delayed the payment for three months, and seemed annoyed when informed that the three-month rule was enforced. This project, however, fell through, as the medical officers of the company, after examining Miss Maclean, declined to issue a policy on her life. The woman herself at this time was undergoing the tortures of alcoholism in the Shrubbery. She was enfeebled both in body and mind, and appeared to be as entirely under the control of Paine as though she were a child and he her father. Fannie Matthews says that Annie was afraid of the man whom she loved to her own destruction. His slightest wish was law to her, and he not only allowed her to have more spirits than was good for her, but he frequently poured brandy into a tumbler, and, holding back her head, fairly forced it down the throat of the poor girl. Her mouth was at times so badly blistered and her throat so raw from the continued application of undiluted spirits that she could hardly swallow. When she asked for food her inhuman master gave her brandy, saying "that was only a polite way she had of asking for it;" and Miss Matthews said that she had seen him on one occasion pour a decanter glass three-quarters full of neat spirits down her throat. The poor girl protested, and said that it burned her throat, but the brute into whose power she had fallen only answered, "Do as I tell you! It will do you good."

On the 16th of October, Paine, for some reason not developed on the trial, went to London, and was gone a week. This was a short respite for the slowly-dying girl, and Fannie Matthews, who seems to have had some touch of nature in her, used it to build up the health of her mistress. She gave her the food which she craved, and diluted what brandy she was forced to drink with a plentiful quantity of water. The result was that when Paine returned he found his victim much improved, but instead of showing any gratitude to Fannie he pretended that Miss Maclean was suffering from a relapse, and at once began to dose her again with pure brandy and whisky, varied occasionally with a glass of gin. All this time he was lamenting in public the craving of "Mrs. Paine" for strong drink, which, he said, was killing her, and this was the theory advanced by the defense in the trial—that Paine could not keep Miss Maclean from drinking. To offset this, the prosecution introduced the evidence of Mrs. Porter, a kindly old lady who lives near the Shrubbery. She said that on one of her visits Paine told her that Annie had drank a bottle of brandy the night before, showing her the empty bottle, which he took from a cupboard far removed from the bed, from which the sick woman was unable to rise without help. The inference was plain that, if she had drank the brandy, Paine had given it to her. Annie also said to Mrs. Porter, when the subject was mentioned, "He forced me to drink it; he makes me drink it."

So matters continued at the Shrubbery until Monday, Nov. 3, when Paine thought it advisable to get his victim to London, where so much excitement would not be created by her death as in the little neighborhood of the Shrubbery, where the gossips were already beginning to harp on the scandal. He was advised, too, by Dr. Beadles, whom he finally called in, to get his "wife" to London among her friends, where she could have good medical attendance. The Doctor, too, told him that he must give Annie no "neat" spirits whatever. How well he followed this advice appears from the testimony of several witnesses, among them Fannie Matthews. On the day of departure, the woman was taken from her bed and carried to a wagonette, and driven to Evesham, six miles off. On the way the party stopped at a public house, and Paine bought a bottle of brandy, with which he plied the dying woman on the road. When taken from the wagonette at the railroad station, she was so thoroughly intoxicated that she could not stand, and again had to be carried by two men to the third class carriage in which Paine had previously taken seats for London. Upon reaching London, she was taken, not to her friends, but to an obscure coffee-house at 128 Seymour-place, where she died 12 days afterward. The story of Miss Maclean's sufferings and of the brutal treatment which she underwent at the hands of her fiendish lover during these last 12 days of her wretched life are told by Mrs. Jane Powell, the wife of the proprietor of the house, and several other witnesses. Paine, Miss Maclean, and Fannie Matthews were shown to the room which the former had engaged by letter, and the first thing that the man did was to give his drunken charge a tumbler half filled with raw whisky. She did not want to drink it, but he forced it down her throat, while Fanny Matthews stood and looked on. That night she begged him to remain with her in the house, but he refused, and went away on a drunken tour of the city, after heaping all manner of filthy abuse on the woman whose fortune he was spending. Shortly after his departure, Mrs. Powell entered the room. She found Miss Maclean, nearly naked, lying on the floor, and with the assistance of Fanny Matthews, managed to get her to bed. She never rose again. The next morning Paine returned, and brought more whisky with him. Holding up the bottle, he said, with a wicked laugh, "This is what she wants; just see her drink it," and, pouring out a glass, handed it to the trembling woman. She took it eagerly this time, and drained it to the bottom, while Paine, who was drunk himself, looked on with a sneer. Mrs. Powell insisted that a doctor should be called, and offered to go for her family physician, but Paine said he would get his own doctor, and the subject was dropped for the time. He went away, leaving two glasses of neat spirits on a table within reach of his victim, but these were removed by Mrs. Powell as soon as his back was turned. In the evening he returned, gave Miss Maclean another dose of brandy, and went away with Fanny Matthews "to buy her a present," he said. The two were followed by Mrs. Powell and a servant. They went to a house at No. 31 Nutford-place, where they remained all night, and from that time Fanny Matthews did not return to her mistress, but lived with Paine as his wife, until both were arrested. On the following day Paine appeared in the sick room with Dr. Thorman, who lives in the house at No. 31 Nutford-place, and told Mrs. Powell that he would attend Miss Maclean. The Doctor examined the lady as she lay in bed, and Paine, pulling a bottle of rum from his pocket, filled a glass two-thirds full. Turning to the Doctor, he said, "I want to show you her weakness," and offering it to the dying woman, said, "Come, Annie, dear, I have a drop of good rum." She replied, "I don't want it, Lewis, I don't want it." He laughed gruffly, and said, "You artful little devil, you would take it if they were not here," and pressed it to her lips. Then she drank it, as if she was afraid to refuse. Dr. Thorman said that her liquor must be diluted, but in spite of this order, Paine forced her to drink neat spirits to the day of her death, which was Nov. 17. He provided no nurse for her, and but for the kindness of Mrs. Powell she would have been left to die alone in her room.

The medical testimony in the case was very long and exhaustive, and showed that death resulted from alcoholism. The immediate cause was the action of the heart ceasing from feebleness of the muscles, produced by drinking. The post-mortem fully established this fact. Miss Maclean had been poisoned by excessive doses of brandy, whisky, and gin. No witnesses were called for the defense, but Sergeant Ballantine delivered a long argument to show that the jury ought to throw out the evidence of Fanny Matthews altogether, because it was in direct contradiction of her testimony at the Coroner's inquest. Paine was a drunkard, himself, said the Sergeant, and naturally thought that if rum was good for him, it was good for Miss Maclean. The charge of Justice Hawkins was very long, and he carefully reviewed every part of the testimony. In concluding, he said: "There is an alternative question which you have to consider. Was it the prisoner's duty to take care of the deceased? Did he take charge of her in the same way that a man under similar circumstances takes charge of his wife? If so, was he not bound to supply her with the necessaries of life; and if she was in an enfeebled condition, so as to be unable to procure such things for herself, was not he bound to see that she obtained them? She being in such an enfeebled condition of mind and body that she would be likely to do acts which in a state of health she would not have done, was he not bound to protect her against acts which, in a state of health, she would have been able to protect herself against? If he did not so protect, but allowed her to commit acts which would produce death, with the intent that she should die, that would be murder; and if he simply allowed such acts recklessly and negligently, without intending her death, that would be manslaughter. It is for you to say, by your verdict, if you consider the prisoner guilty, to say of which of these offenses you consider the prisoner guilty—of the one crime or the other."

The jury, after an absence of one hour and forty minutes, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and Justice Hawkins, after expressing his sense of the justice of the verdict, sentenced Paine to be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life.

DEATH OF DANIEL G. CROCHERON.

Daniel Garrison Crocheron, father of Joseph Crocheron, proprietor of the Brower House, at Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, was found dead yesterday morning in his room at the Brower House. He retired on Tuesday evening apparently in good health. He was an early riser, and at 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning the book-keeper Mr. Steele, not seeing him around, sent a porter to awake him. Not receiving any response, the porter looked through the transom, and saw the old gentleman lying perfectly still. This alarmed the book-keeper, who then told the porter to enter through a window and find out what was the matter. On trying to rouse Mr. Crocheron, the porter found him cold and gave the alarm. When the fact of his death was established, Coroner Knox was sent for, and after examining the remains, expressed the opinion that death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain. Mr. Garrison Crocheron was descended from a Huguenot family, and was born at the beginning of this century, in Springville, Staten Island. When he reached manhood, he entered the grocery business at Graniteville, near Port Richmond, and continued in this line for fifty years. In his younger days Mr. Crocheron took a great interest in horse-racing, and ran the horses Sally Walker and Snowball. For the past thirteen years he lived in retirement at Graniteville. At the time of his death he was on a visit to his son Joseph, who is an active sporting gentleman. Mr. Crocheron leaves two sons and two daughters. The funeral will take place at 12:30 to-morrow, from his home in Graniteville, Staten Island.

AN UNKNOWN MAN CUTS HIS THROAT.

Shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning a stranger, apparently a German, about 40 years of age, entered the shoe-maker's shop of Philip Fleischer, No. 362 West Thirty-sixth-street. He was somewhat excited, and sat down on a vacant bench behind Fleischer. He asked for a knife, but noticing one lying on the bench beside him, he picked it up and drew it across his throat, inflicting a terrible wound. Fleischer, horrified at the deed, rushed into the street and summoned a policeman. The stranger was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died soon after admission. There was nothing about the man to indicate his name or where he lived. He was 5 feet 8 inches tall, of dark complexion, with dark hair and mustache, was dressed in dark clothes, and wore gaiters. The remains were removed to the Morgue for identification.

THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

The Park Commissioners yesterday appointed Mr. William J. McAlpine engineer of bridges and all works of construction in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. He will perform the duties which devolved on Mr. Eugene E. McLean, the late engineer of construction of the Madison-avenue bridge over the Harlem River. Mr. McAlpine was recently in Central America, where he laid out a route for a canal. He had temporary charge of the work on Riverside Drive, and the plans for improving the Danube, ordered by the Austrian Government, were drafted by him. The Commissioners adopted resolutions ordering the alteration of the music-stand in Madison-square into a ladies' cottage, and the painting of all cottages, railings, &c., in the parks. The proof of the Legislative compilation of laws relating to the Park Department was received from the commission having charge of the work of compiling statutes affecting the City Government, and was referred to Mr. Lane for examination.

POLICEMEN CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

THE REMARKABLE ACCUSATION OF ANNE J. ROGERS AGAINST OFFICER M'GINN.

A remarkable story was related yesterday before Commissioner Voorhis, at the Police trials, by Miss Anne J. Rogers, a young woman residing at One Hundred and Eighty-second-street and Broadway, Fort Washington, who appeared as complainant against Patrolman John G. McGinn, of the Twenty-second Precinct. The policeman is charged with having fraudulently obtained from the complainant $675, on the pretense that her deceased father owed him that sum of money, and she was further induced, she says, to give him the money on his promise to marry her. In her affidavit, Miss Rogers alleges that she became acquainted with McGinn in April, 1870, and that through the influence of her father, who was a well-known Democratic politician, he was appointed on the Police force. Her father died in 1871, and after that McGinn applied to her for money, claiming that her father had borrowed $650 from him, and that there was due $25 for interest. He exhibited two receipts purporting to have been given him by Mr. Rogers for money loaned in April, 1870, one for $500, and the other for $150. At this time he was paying his addresses to her, and had promised to marry her. Relying on his promise, and believing from the receipts shown her that her father really owed him the money, she drew from a savings bank $675, which constituted the earnings of several years' hard work at sewing, and gave the money to him, receiving in return the receipts signed by her father. After obtaining the money from Miss Rogers, it is alleged that McGinn gradually ceased his visits to her, and finally refused to perform his promise to marry her. The money was obtained from her, she alleges, in September, 1872. She has since discovered that she had been swindled by the policeman, as her father did not owe him the money he claimed. Miss Rogers produced in court one of the receipts or due-bills signed by her father, and it bore on its face the evidence that the sum specified therein had been changed from $100 to $500. The alteration was made in different colored ink from the body of the bill. A civil suit has been commenced for the recovery of the money, and is still pending.

When the case was called for trial yesterday, Col. Fellows, who appeared as counsel for the defendant, objected to the case going on until a decision had been reached in the civil suit now pending. He contended that the Board of Police had no jurisdiction in the matter in its present state, and said the decision of the General Term was to the effect that the board could not try a case which is pending in a State court, until a decision is reached. If this point was decided against him, he would not again appear in the case, but would advise his client to rest his case on this legal point, and to have the action of the board reviewed by certiorari.

Col. Spencer, on behalf of the complainant, said the decision in the Siebert case applied only to criminal proceedings in cases where offenses against the criminal statutes were charged. In this case, although palpable forgery had been committed, criminal proceedings could not be taken, as more than five years had elapsed since the forgery and fraud were committed. In his answer to the civil suit, the defendant had pleaded the Statute of Limitations, and the Board of Police was therefore the only tribunal where the complainant could obtain redress. If the board refused to hear the case, he was afraid the defendant would go unwhipped of justice.

Commissioner Voorhis adjourned the case for one week, and meanwhile the legal questions involved will be presented to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. McGinn denies the allegations of fraud and deceit, and denies that he ever promised to marry the complainant. He claims that the money he received from Miss Rogers was due him from her father, and that she gave him the money voluntarily.

Another case involving similar points to those decided in the Siebert matter was brought before Commissioner Voorhis. Patrolman John J. Doyle, of the First Precinct, was charged with having borrowed $40 from one Peter Hill and that he subsequently paid him $6 in cash and gave him a promissory note for the balance. He failed to pay the note, and was sued in a District Court and confessed judgment. The judgment was not paid, and Doyle, it is charged, made an affidavit that he did not sign the promissory note on which he was sued. Col. Spencer objected to the trial proceeding on the ground that the charge involved the offense of perjury, and therefore could not be tried by the Board of Police. His objection was based on the decision in the Siebert case. Mr. Voorhis adjourned the case of Doyle until the opinion of the Corporation Counsel can be obtained.

IS ABRAHAM GOSLING INSANE?

SOME OF THE DELUSIONS OF WHICH HE IS THE VICTIM.

The inquiry into the mental condition of Abraham Gosling, whose wife seeks to obtain his release from confinement on the ground that he is not insane, and that his relatives are merely endeavoring to keep him from companionship with her, was begun before Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. Before the jury was called, Judge Lawrence denied a motion made by Mr. Ira Shafer to dismiss the proceeding on the ground that the inquiry was an unwarranted review of Judge Donohue's action in approving the commitment upon which Gosling was held in the Tombs. Judge Lawrence said that he had power to go on with the inquiry. To prevent the proceeding from being questioned, however, Judge Donohue had suspended his order pending the inquiry. The case was opened for the affirmative by Mr. Ira Shafer, counsel for the relatives of the alleged insane person. He told the jury that proof would be given that Abraham Gosling was insane by showing that he had been extravagant, had made trips to Europe in pursuit of fanciful financial plans, had acted erratically in public assemblages, was possessed with the idea that he was the greatest tenor singer in the world, and practiced his voice at the most unseasonable times, and was in the habit of boasting that he was the owner of many millions of dollars. Besides being the victim of these delusions, his personal habits were those of an insane person. Gosling sat by the side of his wife during Mr. Shafer's address, and appeared to enjoy it very much. At the conclusion of the speech he went over to his counsel and began to chat with him.

Dr. Alexander E. McDonald, the first witness, is Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of New-York. He testified that he had examined Abraham Gosling in the Tombs, and found him to be affected by general paresis, a form of insanity which is more likely than any other to prove fatal to its victim. The pupils of Gosling's eyes were excessively dilated, he was incoherent, his voice was thick, and his limbs were tremulous. He thought he could walk for a week without rest and without being greatly fatigued. In order to do this, he said that he would bandage his limbs and chest, and thus retain for use during the week the first long breath he would draw on beginning his walk. On cross-examination by Mrs. Gosling's counsel, Dr. McDonald said Gosling boasted that when he went upon the operatic stage Campanini's occupation would be gone at once.

Dr. J. W. Hardy, the physician of the prisoners in the Tombs, corroborated Dr. McDonald's statements as to Abraham Gosling's mental and physical condition. Dr. John P. Garrish, who has visited the Gosling family for 32 years, said he decided in 1878 that Abraham Gosling was insane, and recommended that he should be confined for a year. He was confined in an asylum near Philadelphia, but he was no better when released. He labored under the belief that he was going to marry a daughter of a very wealthy banker, that he had $1,000,000, and that he had a claim for $15,000,000 against the British Government. One of his brothers is in an insane asylum, one died in an asylum, and a third, who was insane, is now cured. The inquiry was adjourned until this morning.

REPAIRS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A TRUSTEE AND INSPECTOR.

The Committee on By-laws of the Board of Education held a special meeting, yesterday, to investigate charges made by citizens of the Nineteenth Ward against Eugene H. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, and Inspector De Witt C. Ward. Their accusers are Bernard Galligan, of No. 230 East Fifty-first-street; Thomas Duffy, of No. 228 East Fifty-first-street; George Phillips, of No. 1,190 Second-avenue, and James King, of No. 301 East Seventy-fourth-street, who made the following assertions:

First, that they are residents and tax-payers of the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and as such are interested in the welfare thereof; second, that during the month of August, 1879, certain work and repairs were done in and upon the building known as Grammar School No. 70, situated in East Seventy-fifth-street, in the Nineteenth Ward; that the sum of $600, or thereabouts, was charged for the work and repairs; third, that all the work and repairs done on the building during the period mentioned could have been done for $300, and that anything paid in excess of such sum was exorbitant and unjust; fourth, that the work was not advertised, nor were any bids requested or given therefor as required by law; fifth, that one Mr. Blevin, a friend of Eugene H. Pomeroy, one of the Trustees and Chairman of the Board of the grammar school, performed the work, and when the same was completed presented his bills therefor to the Board of Trustees of the school; sixth, that the bills were certified to by Pomeroy as Chairman of the board, and Mr. Ward, one of the Inspectors of the Seventh School District, and that P. F. McGinn, the other Inspector, refused to certify to the correctness of the bills, and declared the same unjust; seventh, that the bills were false and fraudulent, and the action of the Trustees and Inspector who certified to them was in direct violation of their duties as officers of the School Board of the Nineteenth Ward.

The persons making the charges asserted that they had evidence to substantiate the charges, and asked that the board institute an investigation. Their counsel yesterday moved for an adjournment of the investigation on the ground of the absence of witnesses. Mr. Pomeroy, speaking in his own behalf, demanded an immediate investigation of the charges, which he characterized as false in every particular. He had been credibly informed, he said, that the charges were instigated by a discharged janitor of the Nineteenth Ward, who had singled out himself [Mr. Pomeroy] and Mr. Ward against whom to make these fabricated allegations. "They are so completely fabricated," added Mr. Pomeroy, "that the persons making them did not take the trouble to examine records that would disprove them. This talk about absent witnesses is all balderdash. Here," [holding up a package of vouchers] "are the silent witnesses from the Controller's office. Those bills were signed by the Superintendent of Buildings, by the Committee on Buildings, by other Trustees, and by the Clerk and Auditor of the board, and they have been paid by the Controller." Commissioner Nehrbas, a member of the committee, favored an adjournment, and, after some discussion, the hearing of the case was postponed until 4 P. M. to-morrow.

A NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THE LEWIS-AVENUE CHURCH ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP.

In response to an invitation from the members of the Grace Congregational Chapel, Lewis-avenue and Monroe-street, Brooklyn, about 20 Pastors and delegates from the various Brooklyn Congregational churches met in Grace Chapel yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering a proposition to receive the Grace Chapel worshipers into full fellowship with the other churches. The Council was composed of the Rev. S. B. Halliday and the Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, of Plymouth Church; the Rev. Dr. James Wild and J. H. Foran, of the Elm-Place Church; the Rev. Dr. Roberts and John Frasier, of the Church of the Mediator; the Rev. T. R. Slicer and George M. Merribis, of the Park Church; the Rev. George C. Miln and S. A. Merriam, of the East Church; the Rev. William McKay, of the Church of the Covenant; the Rev. Dr. Hugh Smith Carpenter and Peter Thomas, of the Bedford-Street Church; Deacon Humbert, of the Church of the Puritans; Charles Hopkins, of the Tompkins-Avenue Church; S. L. Parsons, of the Central Church; the Rev. Rufus P. Hibbard and Charles Emmons, of the New-England Church. The Rev. Dr. Carpenter was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. George C. Miln, Scribe. Dr. Carpenter prayed and the Scribe read the call for the Council. Mr. John S. Lyles, one of the members of Grace congregation, read a statement of the condition of the body, and announced that if received into fellowship with the Congregational Union it was proposed to call themselves "the Lewis-Avenue Congregational Church." The new church is an outgrowth of the now extinct Grace Presbyterian Church. It was organized Dec. 22, 1877, and made no attempt to be recognized as a Congregational church until now. The membership on the record is 77, of which about 50 are active, and they represent about 28 families. The society own no property, and rent their present house of worship by the month, with a written contract enabling them to buy the property for $5,000 whenever they wish. The Rev. James L. Hall was their first Pastor, but dissensions arose, and he left some time ago. The church is supported by voluntary contributions, all seats being free. The members think they are able to pay all their current expenses, and are now negotiating with a Rev. Mr. Easton, of Pennsylvania, to come and preach to them for $2,000 a year. Numerous questions, concerning every point in the church's history, polity, and financial standing, were asked by members of the Council and answered by Mr. Lyles. The Rev. Dr. Wild then moved that the Lewis-Avenue Congregational Church be received into the fellowship of the Council. A number of speeches favorable to the motion were made, and it was carried without a dissenting voice. A committee was then appointed to arrange for a public meeting of the society. The congregation met again in the chapel in the evening. The Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher preached a sermon, and the Rev. T. R. Slicer formally extended the right hand of Congregational fellowship to the new church. There are now 15 churches of the Congregational denomination in the City of Churches.

YONKERS WANTS RAPID TRANSIT.

At a meeting held in J. W. Alexander's office, Washburn Building, in the City of Yonkers, last Saturday, a petition was signed by 50 house-holders and tax-payers of the city asking the Mayor to appoint five Commissioners to look into and determine as to the necessity and desirability of a rapid transit railroad from a point within the City of Yonkers to its extreme southern boundary. The petition was verified before C. E. Pratt, a Justice of the Supreme Court. Mayor Masten has just complied with the prayer of the petitioners, and has appointed James Stewart, Edward Dwight, William F. Cochran, P. U. Fowler, and Samuel P. Holmes, all of Yonkers, as such Commissioners. It is understood that these Commissioners are appointed to lay out a route for the "West Side and Yonkers Railroad," of which company Robert M. Galway is President, and the capital stock is all subscribed and ready to commence operations as soon as a route is determined upon. This line ultimately connects with the Sixth-avenue line in this City.

ASSAULT ON A TICKET AGENT.

Mr. William Lyon, the ticket agent at the Sing Sing Station, on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, found William Ross, an expressman, in the ladies' waiting-room on Tuesday morning, and ordered him to leave. Ross complied, but in doing so made a threat that he would get square with Lyon before the day was over. In the afternoon, while Mr. Lyon was engaged over matters in his office, Ross silently entered, and, with a club which he held in his right hand, dealt the ticket agent a heavy blow on the head, knocking him senseless to the floor. Ross then escaped, and Mr. Lyon was conveyed to his home and a physician summoned. Ross was captured at a late hour and lodged in the village lockup. Mr. Lyon will make a complaint against him as soon as he is able to do so.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Assessment Calendar—Nos. 150, 178, 179, 234, 240, 249, 252, 256, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283. Day Calendar—Nos. 7, 24, 34, 68, 70, 72, 102, 112, 147, 153, 168, 190, 203, 207, 209, 214, 218, 224, 234, 237, 238, 239, 243, 249, 250, 255, 257, 258, 259, 260.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Barrett, JJ.

Nos. 181, 193, 124, 125, 138, 151, 152, 156, 158½, 162, 163, 177, 182, 183, 192, 194, 374, 134, 160, 164.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Beach, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 440, 422, 513, 185, 350, 536.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on—In the matter of Gosling, &c. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 922, 2592, 225, 1757, 1208, 847, 1238, 1961½, 1962, 1968, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1979, 1983½, 1992, 1997, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2034, 2036, 2038, 2040, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2050, 2052, 2055, 2056.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 468, 746, 1359, 1738, 1741, 1616, 1617, 1667, 1063, 1064, 507, 727, 1036, 1552, 1836, 1837, 1839, 1592, 1843, 1854, 1084, 1397, 227½, 2600.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Case on—No. 24—Crosley vs. Moses. No day calendar. *Notice.*—There will be no day calendar until Monday next.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., and J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos. 46, 64, 130, 131, 132, 61, 78, 29, 8, 25, 27, 43, 57, 66, 74, 75, 80, 85.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

No. 12.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1905, 1532, 2060, 1256, 1555, 1247, 1264, 1540, 1551, 1303, 1243, 1188, 1522, 1499, 1537, 1547, 1348, 1294, 1256, 1550, 1368.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos. 4170, 930, 811, 942, 2122, 280, 594, 443, 183, 1522, 1839, 290, 520, 3959, 1010.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 2997, 4532, 3178, 2968, 3095, 3127, 3133, 3168, 2736, 2740, 2743, 2747, 2755, 2818, 2822, 2864, 2871, 2896, 3004, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3250, 3251, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3292, 3293, 3295, 3296, 3299, 3300, 3300½, 3321, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3318, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3326, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3339, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3349, 3353, 3354, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3351.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 3800, 2042, 363, 2055½, 1405, 1166, 328, 2596, 2708, 2716, 1507, 2684, 1200, 380, 166, 601, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3213, 3214, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 1,568 bales; gross, 1,596 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,582 bales; to the Continent, 5,050 bales; coastwise, 1,447 bales; sales, 5,100 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 315,299 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 1,232 bales; gross, 1,232 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,301 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; last evening, 500 bales; stock, 53,555 bales.

GALVESTON, March 10.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 273 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,630 bales; coastwise, 156 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 54,035 bales.

MOBILE, March 10.—Cotton dull, unchanged; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 361 bales; exports, coastwise, 47 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 32,599 bales.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Cotton steady, unchanged; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; receipts, 482 bales; shipments, 1,629 bales; sales, 30 bales; stock, 74,704 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅞c.; receipts, 1,341 bales; shipments, 1,850 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 110,298 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 10, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	4	Molasses, bbls.	1,164
B. E. Peas, bags	16	Spirits Turp., bbls.	40
Beans, bbls.	219	Resin, bbls.	361
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Tar, bbls.	312
Cotton, bales	5,281	Pitch, bbls.	110
Cott'n-s'd-oil, bbls.	110	Oil, bbls.	153
Eggs, pkgs.	2,526	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,352
Flour, bbls.	12,876	Pea-nuts, bags	509
Corn-meal, bbls.	480	Pork, pkgs.	240
Corn-meal, bags	154	Beef, pkgs.	62
Wheat, bushels	34,900	Cut-meats, pkgs.	13,248
Corn, bushels	93,830	Lard, tcs.	4,882
Oats, bushels	25,890	Lard, kegs	335
Rye, bushels	568	Butter, pkgs.	2,438
Malt, bushels	800	Cheese, pkgs.	1,435
Peas, bushels	1,350	Dressed Hogs, No.	699
Oat-meal, bbls.	125	Rice, tcs.	340
Grease, pkgs.	153	Sugar, bbls.	10
Grass-seed, bags	240	Skins, bales	118
Hemp, bales	10	Starch, pkgs.	898
Hides, No.	482	Stearine, pkgs.	84
Hides, bales	602	Tallow, pkgs.	1,199
Rope, bales	28	Tobacco, hhds.	276
Istle, bales	130	Tobacco, pkgs.	519
Lead, pigs	785	Whisky, bbls.	931
Leather, sides	25,069	Wool, bales	36
Moss, bales	241		

COFFEE—Rio has been less sought after, and quoted throughout was at price; sales of 357 bags Santos, per Kola, and 500 bags Rio, per Campanero, at Baltimore, on private terms....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 124,962 bags; at the outports, 66,028 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 17,834 bags....Other kinds have been also rather sparingly dealt in, but quoted about as before....The recent movements (mostly previously reported) have been summed up thus: 444 bags Maracaibo, 328 bags Laguayra, 439 bags Savanilla, 333 bags Porto Rico, sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range. Also, 3,537 bags San Domingo, in transit to Europe....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 57,616 bags and 92,936 mats....We quote Rio, ordinary invoices at 14c.; fair at 15c.@15¼c.; good at 15½c.@15¾c.; prime at 16c.@16¼c.; Rio, in job lots, at 16½c.@18c.; Santos, fair to good invoices, 15½c.@15¾c.; do., job lots, at 12c.@18½c....Java invoices, 21c.@24c.; Singapore, 14c.@16c.; Ceylon, 15c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 13½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Mexican, 14c.@16c.; Jamaica, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18c.; San Domingo, 13c.@15c.; Porto Rico, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@17c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—A fair business has been reported in the option line, at, however, a reduction of 15@18 points, closing in favor of buyers....Early deliveries quiet; quoted as before....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 312 bales, including 312 bales to spinners. ....Low Middling quoted at 12⅞c.@13c.; Strict Low Middling at 13 1-16c.@13 3-16c.; Middling at 13½c.@13⅝c.; Fair at 15c.@15⅛c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 108,900 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 5,711 bales, and thus far this week, 39,679 bales, (against 54,991 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,329,106 bales, (against 3,960,192 bales in the preceding Cotton year.)....Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 17,375 bales; to the Continent, 25,255 bales; to France, 7,128 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 915,232 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 284,385 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
March	900	13.15@13.25
April	23,700	13.25@13.37
May	49,300	13.45@13.58
June	24,200	13.63@13.78
July	5,400	13.74@13.86
August	3,000	13.83@13.95
September	600	13.40@13.59
October	300	12.51@12.57
November	300	12.20@12.23
December	100	12.14@ ....

Transferable orders issued at 13.20.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
March	13.31@	13.15@13.16
April	13.41@13.42	13.25@ ....
May	13.62@13.63	13.45@13.46
June	13.80@13.81	13.63@13.64
July	13.92@13.93	13.74@13.75
August	13.99@14.01	13.81@13.83
September	13.56@13.59	13.39@13.41
October	12.65@12.68	12.48@12.50
November	12.26@12.28	12.11@12.14
December	12.21@12.23	12.07@12.09

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

March	13.24	August	13.98
April	13.38	September	13.52
May	13.58	October	12.60
June	13.76	November	12.36
July	13.88		

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate trade has been reported again to-day in State and Western Flour, which has further declined in price, closing weak and irregular. Winter Wheat product suffered most, receding generally 10c.@15c., and in extreme instances as much as 20c.@25c. ⅌ bbl., on free offerings....Sales have been reported since our last of 12,850 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 2,800 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 20@$5 60 for poor to choice, mainly at $5 25@$5 40; (2,000 bbls. Standard Eastern on private terms, quoted at about $5 40;) 1,450 bbls. City Mills Extra, including West India grades, within the range of $6 15@$6 65 for fair to very choice, and South American brands quoted at $6 40@$7, the latter for fancy, and inferior to very choice English brands at $5 25@$5 60; 1,000 bbls. Winter Wheat Extra, City Mill product, reported as taken for Europe, at $6; 1,750 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $5 40@$6 75 for inferior to fancy, mainly at $5 75@$6 50; 1,200 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $6 10@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice, mainly at $6 25@$7 25;) 700 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 75@$8 75, the latter for very fancy, mainly at $7 25@$8 25; 2,650 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $5 75@$7 65, mostly at $6 25@$7; 500 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $6 75@$8 75, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 25@$8 25;) 700 bbls. Superfine, these at $4 50@$5 for very poor to choice Spring, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90, (fancy held at higher figures;) and $4 65@$5 25 for ordinary to very choice Winter Wheat, (the latter an extreme;) equal to 1,050 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 35@$4 15 for very poor to choice Spring, and $3 65@$4 50 for poor to fancy Winter; unsound and Sour Flour at from $3@$5, mostly Extras at $4 25@$5....Southern Flour dull and heavy; 480 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras, at from $5 85@$7 50, mainly at from $6 50@$7 25....RYE FLOUR sold to the extent of 225 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 15 for fair to fancy Superfine State; market weak....CORN-MEAL quiet; ordinary to very fancy Yellow Western quoted at $2 50@$3 10, (few brands passing $2 75@$2 85;) Brandywine at $3 30....Corn-meal, in bags, in more request, in a jobbing way, at from $1@$1 25, as to quality; City coarse at $1 12@$1 15, from mills, (the latter an extreme;) very poor Western quoted, in odd lots, as low as $1, from dock.

WHEAT—Though not up to the extraordinary large aggregate of business reported yesterday, the dealings in Winter Wheat since our last, have been again very extensive on speculative and export account. Prices have been very variable, advancing on the very latest trading a further ½c.@1¼c. a bushel, opening to-day firm at this additional gain, soon, however, giving way severely, under a renewed and decided pressure to sell, which led speedily to a decline of 1c.@1½c. a bushel, on a remarkably sensitive market. At the reduction, a livelier inquiry was developed—in good part for shipment—which resulted in a rally of 1¼c.@1½c. a bushel from the lowest point, relapsing again about ½c. and working up on the latest transactions to the highest figures of the day. The demand continued chiefly for the grade of No. 2 Red, with, in the speculative line, the April option maintaining its position as the favorite, and closing very strong throughout. Further important exchanges of options for stock here were reported, and, toward the close, at a difference against the options of ⅛c. ⅌ bushel. ....No. 1 White was also fairly active, in good part for export, and fluctuated in sympathy with No. 2 Red, though the changes were not so violent....Spring Wheat attracted more attention, for early delivery, and closed somewhat steadier. Options on Spring lifeless and unsettled....Western reports were of disturbed markets. Cable advices generally of an unfavorable tenor.... Sales have been reported of 2,529,000 bushels, of which 535,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 190,000 bushels No. 1 White, part to arrive, at $1 42@$1 43 closing, afloat, at $1 42½ (against $1 42¾, afloat, yesterday;) 126,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 42@$1 43, closing at $1 42½ (against $1 42¾ yesterday;) 344,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 41½@$1 43½, (64,000 bushels last evening at from $1 42½@$1 43½,) and 280,000 bushels to-day at $1 41½@$1 43,) closing at $1 43 bid, (against $1 41½ yesterday;) 112,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 39½@$1 40¼, closing at $1 40⅛ bid, (against $1 41½ yesterday;) 12,000 bushels No. 2 White at $1 40½@$1 41; 20,000 bushels ungraded White, in store, at $1 40@$1 41½; 224,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 44¼@$1 46½, closing at $1 46⅛ afloat, bid, (against $1 44¾ afloat, yesterday;) 240,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 43⅞@$1 46, closing at $1 46, (against $1 44½ bid last evening; yesterday's lowest quotation on this option should have been $1 43⅛;) 760,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 44¼@$1 46, closing at $1 46 bid, (against $1 44¾ as the latest reported quotation yesterday, though at the extreme close sales were made up to $1 45½;) 328,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 42½@$1 44¾, closing at $1 43¾, (against $1 42¾ yesterday;) 2,000 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 40; 47,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 40@$1 45; 32,000 bushels hard North-west Spring, in store, at $1 43, for export, (with No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring quoted at $1 40@$1 41.)

CORN—Trade has been comparatively tame, and prices have been somewhat irregular for prompt delivery, closing rather less firmly, while in the option line ruling a trifle stronger....Sales have been reported of 130,000 bushels, (of which 86,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, afloat, at 61c., (as against 60½c.@61c. yesterday;) do., old crop, 24,000 bushels, at 61¼c.; New-York No. 2, March options, 24,000 bushels, at 57c.; do., April, 24,000 bushels, at 54½c.@54¾c., closing at 54⅛c.; do., May, 16,000 bushels, at 52½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, in lots, at 60c.@60¼c., chiefly at 60⅛c.; do., March options, 16,000 bushels, at 56c.@56½c.; do., April, 16,000 bushels, at 53¼c.@53⅜c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 59¼c.@61c., as to quality; New-York No. 3 at 59¼c.@59½c., chiefly at 59½c.; Yellow Southern at 61½c.@62c.; Round Yellow, new, at 60c.@60½c.; No. 2 White, a car-load, at 64c.

RYE—Dull; quoted about steady, including prime State quoted, afloat, at 97½c. asked.

BARLEY—Very quiet; prices yet favoring buyers; 2 or 3 boat-loads rumored sold, but without confirmation.

BARLEY-MALT—Lightly dealt in at about previous quotations.

OATS—A moderately active movement has been reported at irregular, and at the close generally weaker, prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, quoted at 51c.; New-York No. 2 White, 9,000 bushels, at 47¾c.@48¼c., closing at 48c. asked; do., March options, 8,800 bushels, at 48c.; New-York No. 3 White, 2,800 bushels, at 47½c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at 48½c.@48½c.; New-York No. 2, 11,000 bushels, at 48c.@48¼c., closing at 48c.; do., March options, 5,000 bushels, at 47½c.; do., April, 20,000 bushels, at 45c.@45½c., closing at 45c. asked; New-York No. 3, 3,500 bushels, at 47½c.@47¾c., closing at 47½c. asked; White Western, ungraded, 15,000 bushels, at 47½c.@49c.; Mixed do., 5,900 bushels, at 47½c.@48½c.; White State, 4,900 bushels, at 49½c.@52c., as to quality....Mixed State, 2,100 bushels, at 48c.@48½c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted, afloat, at 48c.@48½c.

FEED—Quoted stronger and in better demand on the basis of $23 for 40 to 60 lb., and proportionately for other grades.

HIDES—Have been moderately active since our last, at generally steady prices....Stock in first hands to-day, 175,950 Hides, and 450 bales do., against 243,100 Hides and 1,048 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been sparingly dealt in since our last, in the local market, within our previous range.

LEATHER—Trade has been to a rather more liberal aggregate, and generally on the basis of the recently modified quotations.

MOLASSES—Held, as a rule, with firmness, but trade light; quoted on the basis of 37c. for 50 test refining Cuba. Sales of 117 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin dull to-day; Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 45@$1 52½, and other good grades proportionately....Tar very quiet; quoted at from $1 90@$2 25....City Pitch at $2....Spirits Turpentine in request at a further advance; merchantable quoted at the close at 48½c.@50c.; sale noted of 50 bbls. at 49½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined quite moderately sought after, quoted for early delivery at 7⅞c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11½c.@13c. for Standard to fancy brands. ....Crude at 6⅛c.@7⅛c., in shipping order here.... Naphtha at 6c.@6⅛c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅞c. asked....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7⅞c. asked.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been again unsettled in price, closing more steadily, on a fairly active business, Western Steam Lard, as usual recently, forming the notable feature of the dealings....MESS PORK inactive for prompt delivery; quoted at the close at $11 62½ for ordinary brands of old Mess, and $12 37½ for new. Sales of 180 bbls. new at $12 37½@$12 50, and 10 bbls. Western Family at $14....Other kinds altogether nominal....And in the option line, Mess Pork without much call; March options quoted at the close at $12 10@$12 20; April at $12 15@$12 25; May at $12 17½@$12 30....DRESSED HOGS in good demand; City quoted at 6c.@6⅛c., and Pigs at 6⅜c.; Western nominal....CUT-MEATS in fair request and steady....Sales of 7,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 12-lb. average, at 7⅜c....BACON quiet; Long Clear quoted at 7¼c., and Short Clear at 7⅜c....Western Steam LARD has been quite active for early delivery, and quoted firm....Sales have been reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, of 4,050 tcs., (of which 1,800 tcs. to arrive,) at $7 60@$7 65 for new, chiefly at $7 65, closing, for contract grade of new, at $7 65, including old at $7 52½; also, 60 tcs. off grade at 7½c.... And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has been fairly active, opening weaker and closing more firmly, with March options closing at $7 65 asked; April at $7 65; May at $7 70; June at $7 75.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,250 tcs., March, at $7 62½@$7 65; 3,750 tcs., April, new, at $7 60@$7 65; 3,750 tcs., May, at $7 65@$7 67½; 1,250 tcs., June, at $7 72½@$7 75; and 1,000 tcs., seller's options, year, at $7 60.... City Steam Lard in request; quoted at the close at $7 60, and 170 tcs. sold....Refined Lard attracts considerable attention; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $8, with sales of 750 tcs. at $8....BEEF and BEEF HAMS about as last quoted....BUTTER and CHEESE in fair demand at generally steady prices....EGGS moderately dealt in within the range of 11c.@14½c. for good to fancy marks....TALLOW less active but steady, with sales reported of 50,000 lb. at 6¾c.@6⅞c.... STEARINE dull; City held at 7⅞c. and Western at 7⅝c.@7¾c. Sales of 22 hhds. Western at 7⅝c.

SUGARS—Raw have been very tame to-day, but quoted steadier at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for fair to good Refining Cuba....Sales reported of 426 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part, at 7¾c....Refined Sugars attracted more attention, and ruled firmer, with Cut-loaf quoted at 9¾c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Powdered, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Granulated, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Soft White, 8⅛c.@9⅛c.; Soft Yellow, 7c.@8⅝c....The movements in Raw Sugars since March 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Box.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock March 1, 1880	34,490	566	601,798	1,420
Receipts since	20,766	210	168,235	1,289
Sales since	10,222	....	54,215	....
Stock March 10, 1880	45,034	776	715,818	2,709
Stock March 12, 1879	14,789	8,510	300,232	2,486

WHISKY—Dull; Sales of 52 bbls. noted at $1 10.

FREIGHTS—Business in the Grain interest has been again to a respectable aggregate, chiefly in the way of charter contracts, at about previous figures, ship-owners meeting the requirements of the market with readiness at current quotations, especially for local loading, the outports noting, in instances, rather more firmness.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,200 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@9-32d., mainly through freight and mainly by outport steamers; 500 bales compressed, of local shipment, at 7-32d.; 1,800 bbls. Flour, (through freight and forward shipment,) on private terms, quoted at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; 1,900 sacks Flour and Meal, (mostly through freight and forward shipment,) reported at 17s. 6d.@20s., (by outport steamers as low as 17s. 6d.;) 36,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ⅌ bushel; 2,600 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s., (largely through freight at 25s.@27s. 6d., by outport steamers;) 300 pkgs. of local shipment, by regular lines, at 30s.; 400 tcs. and bbls. do., (mainly through freight,) part at 5s. and 3s. 6d.; 500 pkgs. Butter and 1,850 bxs. Cheese, in lots, reported, in part, at 35s.; Leather quoted at 50s.; 300 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.@30s.; 1,800 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@25s.; Grape Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.; Refined Sugar at 27s. 6d.; Syrup at 30s.; 200 bbls. Apples at 3s.; 700 bbls. Oysters at 4s.; Tobacco quoted at 30s. asked. And, by sail, about 50 tons Oil-cake at 10s.; 70 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 15s.; 50 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour (all through freight) reported at 2s.; 3,000 sacks Flour and Meal, part through freight, at 17s. 6d.@20s.; 3,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 30s.@37s. 6d.; 800 pkgs. Provisions at 22s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton; 75 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d.@6s. ⅌ tierce; 150 bbls. Apples at 3s.; Grape Sugar quoted at 25s.; Refined Sugar at 25s.; Syrup at 30s.; Leather at 60s.@65s.; 150 tons Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@30s. (part through freight;) 1,200 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. And, by sail, small lots of Flour, in bbls., at 1s. 6d.; 500 sacks do., reported at 15s.; Resin quoted at 1s. 6d.; and about 50 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 10s.@12s. 6d. ....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 800 bbls. Flour, through freight, reported at 2s. 3d.; 1,600 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, on the basis of 22s. 6d.; room for Grain quoted at 4d. ⅌ 60 lb.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 35s.; 750 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, part at 25s. 3d. ⅌ ton and 4s. 6d. ⅌ tierce and 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 375 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 25s.@30s. 3d., and Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d., (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.;) ⅌ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 22s. 6d.@25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.; Tobacco at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 150 bbls. Apples at 4s. And, by sail, small lots of Flour, in sacks, at 15s.; and bbls. at 1s. 9d., and of Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@20s. Also, a British ship, 1,384 tons, hence, with general cargo, loading on berth, at current rates....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 600 pkgs. Lard at 30s.; 140 tons Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d.@30s....FOR NEWCASTLE—By steam, sundry small lots of Heavy Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d....FOR BRISTOL CHANNEL—A foreign bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d.; a British bark, 914 tons, (here,) with about 6,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 10½d., (option of the East Coast of Ireland at 5s. 9d.;) three foreign barks, with, respectively, about 3,200, 3,000, and 2,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 4s.@4s. 1½d....FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—A British ship, 875 tons, (here,) with about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d.... FOR CORK AND ORDERS—An Austrian bark, 1,042 tons, hence, with about 7,000 quarters grain, at 5s. 9d., (March clearance;) an Italian bark, 747 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters do., at 5s. 9d., (option of the Continent;) a British steam-ship, with about 11,000 quarters grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s., (option of the Continent, excluding Rouen, at the same rate;) five foreign barks, with, respectively, about 6,200, 5,100, 4,800, 4,500, and 4,200 quarters do., from do., reported at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d.; a British steam-ship, 930 tons, with about 8,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s., to the United Kingdom, (option of a direct port, at 4s. 9d.;) four foreign barks, with, respectively, about 4,100, 4,000, 3,700, and 3,500 quarters do., from do., at 4s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, with about 3,300 quarters do., from Richmond, reported at about 5s.; 4 foreign barks, with, respectively, about 3,500, 5,300, 4,900, and 3,900 quarters do., from Boston, reported at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d.; a foreign bark, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Portland, reported at about 5s., (forward loading.)....FOR THE CONTINENT—A Norwegian bark, 784 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. 9d., (to discharge at a port between Bordeaux and Antwerp, excluding Rouen;) another, 825 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters do., same conditions, (option of Cork and orders.)....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 350 bales Cotton on private terms; 800 pkgs. Provisions at 30s.; and, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard at 20s., 400 tons general cargo, in lots, on the basis of 20s. for Heavy, and 15s. for Measurement Goods....FOR BORDEAUX—A Norwegian bark, 345 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 3s. 3d.... FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 1,000 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 32s. 6d....FOR HAMBURG—By steam, 650 pkgs. Provisions at 1.75 reichsmarks; 30 tons Leather at 3 do., and, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard at about 20s....FOR AARHUS—A Norwegian bark, 453 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 4½d....FOR BALTIC PORTS—By sail, equal to 450 tons Provisions reported within the range of 22s. 6d.@25s. 9d....FOR RIO GRANDE DO SUL—A Dutch brig, 159 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 45 ⅌ bbl. and primage. FOR RIO JANEIRO—A British brig, with about 2,500 bbls. Flour, from Baltimore, reported at 90c. ⅌ bbl.... FOR THE RIVER PLATTE—A Norwegian bark, 435 tons, hence, with about 350,000 feet Lumber at $13 and primage....FOR HAVANA—An American bark, 485 tons, hence, with Coal at 75c. ⅌ ton....FOR CIENFUEGOS AND BACK—An American brig, 260 tons, reported on the basis of $4 50 for Sugar, and foreign port charges....FOR MATANZAS—An American bark, hence, with Empty Hogsheads, reported at market rate; and another, 466 tons, with Lumber, from Mobile, (placed under contract some time since,) at $7 50....FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.—A British schooner, 114 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 12½c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. ....Coastwise trade moderately active, chiefly for Lumber, Ice, and Fertilizers, at generally steady rates.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 10, 1880.

Trade in live stock generally on this forenoon was active, and values were firm, with an upward tendency in Sheep. At Sixtieth-Street Yards horned Cattle sold at 9¼c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 8¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weights 5 to 9¼ cwt. From 55 to 56 lb. has been allowed net; top Steers obtained 57 lb. net. Quality of the herds, as above reported, coarse to good. Milch Cows sold at $30@$58 ⅌ head; bobs at 5c.@7c. ⅌ lb.; fair quality Veals, 7½c.@9c. ⅌ lb.; Sheep sold at $6 35@$7 25 ⅌ cwt.; Lambs, 7c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.; Ewes, 6c. ⅌ lb., or coarse quality flocks a mixed lot sold at 6½c. ⅌ lb. The docks, as above reported, ranged from coarse to choice, being in the aggregate good. There were no live Hogs on sale. City dressed opened at 6c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Market Pigs, 6⅜c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 1,307 Illinois Steers: 222 head, 9¾c. ⅌ lb., 375 head, 10c. ⅌ lb., 202 head, 10¼c. ⅌ lb., 346 head, 10½c. ⅌ lb., 148 head, 10¾c. ⅌ lb., 14 head, 11c. ⅌ lb., weights 7¼, 8¼, to 9 cwt.; 15 Bulls at 4½c. ⅌ lb. ... Joseph sold for self 181 Illinois Steers: 50 head, 9¼c. ⅌ lb., 35 head, 9¾c. ⅌ lb., 46 head, 10¼c. ⅌ lb., with $16 off and $10 on the herd, weights 6½ to 7½ cwt., scant. C. Kahn sold on commission 8 Bulls, 1,435 to 1,448 lb., 4⅝c.@4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 47 Missouri Steers: 28 head, 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb., 17 head, 9¼c. ⅌ lb., with $17 on the lot, weights 6¼ to 9 cwt., scant. S. C. Coon sold for self 113 Illinois Steers: 65 head, 9¾c. ⅌ lb., 48 head, 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb., with $33 on the herd, weights 7 cwt., scant, to 7½ cwt. Vogel & Regenstein sold for Meyer & Regenstein 236 Illinois Steers: 23 head, 9¼c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., 44 head, 9¾c., 10c. ⅌ lb., 57 head, 10c. ⅌ lb., 50 head, 10¼c. ⅌ lb., 36 head, 10½c. ⅌ lb., 16 head, 11c. ⅌ lb., with $34 off and $7 on the herd, weights 6, 7, to 8½ cwt. D. Waixel sold for I. Waixel 312 Illinois Steers: 16 head, 9¼c. ⅌ lb., 132 head, 9½c. ⅌ lb., 31 head, 9¾c. ⅌ lb., 115 head, 10c. ⅌ lb., 18 head, 10¼c. ⅌ lb., with $34 off and $130 on the herd, weights 6¼ to 7 cwt. J. H. Hume sold 177 Michigan Sheep, 104 lb., 6⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 150 State Sheep, 121 lb., 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 30 Michigan Lambs, 88 lb., 7¾c. ⅌ lb. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 2 Bobs, 100 lb., 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 12 Veals, 130 to 149 lb., 8¼c.@9c. ⅌ lb.; 20 Milch Cows, from $30@$58 ⅌ head; 318 Illinois Sheep, 101½ to 104 lb., $6 35@$6 37½ ⅌ cwt.; 198 Ohio Sheep, 85 lb., 6⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 686 State Sheep: 339 head, 99½ to 101 lb., $6 65@$6 70 ⅌ cwt., 327 head, 100 to 102 lb., 6¾c.@6⅞c. ⅌ lb. Dillenbeck & Dewey sold 8 Bobs, 100 to 126 lb., 5c.@6c. ⅌ lb.; 80 Veals, 127 to 147 lb., 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.; 70 Canada Ewes, 106 lb., 6c. ⅌ lb.; 278 State Sheep, 95½ to 119 lb., $6 35@$7 10 ⅌ cwt.; 1,249 State Sheep: 396 head, 102 to 153½ lb., ...

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for M. Glesmer 14 Ohio Steers, 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; for R. Hope 17 Ohio Steers, 9¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; for J. R. Rush 32 Illinois Steers: 17 head, 9¼c. ⅌ lb., including 5 head at 9½c. ⅌ lb., with $5 on the lot, 15 head, 10¼c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weights 6½ to 8¾ cwt.; on commission 71 Ohio Steers: 18 head, 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb., 53 head, 9½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5½ to 6½ cwt.; 21 Illinois Steers, 9¾c.@10⅛c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¼ to 7½ cwt. D. G. Culver sold for S. W. Allerton 69 Illinois Steers, 9¼c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., with $24 off and $45 on the herd, weights 5¾ to 8½ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for S. W. Allerton 46 Missouri Steers, 9¾c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb., with $14 off on 14 head sold as top rate, weights 6¾ to 7½ cwt.; for J. Cark 14 Virginia Steers, 930 lb., 4¼c. ⅌ lb. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 18 Illinois Steers, 9½c. ⅌ lb., with $18 on the lot, weight 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 200 Missouri Steers: 64 head, 9c. ⅌ lb., 51 head, 9¼c.@9½c. ⅌ lb., 58 head, 10c. ⅌ lb., with $17 off on 17 head, 27 head, 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt.; 78 Illinois Steers: 23 head, 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., 53 head, 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., 2 head, 10½c. ⅌ lb., 5 head, 11c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¼, 7½ to 9¼ cwt. Newton & Holmes sold 182 Indiana Steers, 10c. ⅌ lb., with $120 off the herd, weights 7 to 7½ cwt.; 188 Illinois Steers: 42 head, 9c. ⅌ lb., 71 head, 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., 71 head, 10c. ⅌ lb., 4 head, 10½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5, 6½, to 8½ cwt.; 199 Sheep, a mixed flock, 87 lb., 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 55 Indiana Lambs, 81 lb., 7½c. ⅌ lb. J. F. Butler sold on commission 16 Bulls, 1,490 lb., 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 19 Kentucky Steers, 9c. ⅌ lb., weights 5½ cwt.; 39 Illinois Steers: 35 head, 9⅞c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., 34 head, 9¾c. ⅌ lb., with $9 off on 18 head at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt.; 20 Indiana Steers, 8¾c. ⅌ lb., with $10 on the lot, weight 6¼ cwt.; 12 Virginia Steers, 10c. ⅌ lb., with $1 off ⅌ head, weight 7 cwt.; 49 Ohio Steers: 24 head, 9¾c. ⅌ lb., 25 head, 10½c., with $5 off on 15 head at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¼ to 8 cwt.; 131 Missouri Steers: 72 head, 9¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., 46 head, 10c. ⅌ lb., 43 head, 10¼c. ⅌ head, weights 5, 6¼ to 7¼ cwt.; 174 Missouri Sheep, 86½ to 91½ lb., $6 56¼@$6 62½ ⅌ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 159 Ohio Sheep, 105 lb., 7c. ⅌ lb.; 144 Missouri Sheep, 111 lb., 7c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,466 head of horned Cattle, 156 Cows, 396 Veals and Calves, 4,452 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,335 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,013 head of horned Cattle, 1,261 Sheep and Lambs, 4,561 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending March 8, 1880: 3,065 head of horned Cattle, 30 Cows, 16 Calves, 5,066 Sheep and Lambs, 5,510 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,900 head; total for the week thus far, 8,596 head; for the same time last week, 6,425 head; consigned through, 435 cars; market strong and higher; run light; demand good; sales of good to choice Steers at $4 75@$5 30; fair to medium, $4 30@$4 55; good butchers' Steers, $3 65@$4 15; stockers and feeders, $3@$3 95; common light, $2 65; all sold; Milch Cows dull and drooping; quotable, $20@$32 ⅌ head; Veal Calves steady at $5@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,300 head; total for the week thus far, 9,500 head; for the same time last week, 11,600 head; consigned through, 15 cars; market fairly active and a shade higher; offerings generally of good quality; sales of fair to good Western Sheep at $5 75@$6 25; choice to fancy, $6 35@$6 60; fair to choice Western Lambs, $6 40@$7; best grades disposed of. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,635 head; total for the week thus far, 28,000 head; for the same time last week, 30,000 head; consigned through, 95 cars; market easier but best grades disposed of; sales of York weights, good to choice, at $4 50@$4 55; fair, $4 40; medium and heavy, $4 55@$4 60; fair ends, $4 15@$4 50; Pigs, $4 10@$4 20.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; shipments, 7,000 head; market active and fairly 5c.@10c. higher on all grades; mixed, $4 15@$4 35; light, $4 30@$4 35; choice heavy, $4 40@$4 75; quality poor, but all sold. Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; feeling strong, and prices 10c. higher; exports and choice in liberal supply and good demand at $4 85@$5 35; butchers', $2@$3, chiefly at $2 50@$3 50; stockers and feeders all sold; market closed steady and firm. Sheep—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market strong at $5 25@$6; Lambs, $6 50.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., March 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 476 head of through and 323 head of yard stock; the supply is only fair, with very few good to extra, the bulk of offerings being common to medium; all grades sold at an advance over last week; best sold readily for shipment, while remainder of offerings were taken for the retail trade here; best, $5 10@$5 25; fair to good, $4 25@$5; common, $3 25@$3 85; sales for two days, 735 head. Hogs—Receipts, 1,430 head; Yorkers, $4 50@$4 70; Philadelphias, $4 90@$5. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; selling active at $4 75@$6 75 for common to extra.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Hogs unchanged, but fairly active; Yorkers to Baltimores, $4 10@$4 30; packing, $4@$4 25; butchers' to fancy, $4 30@$4 50; receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 1,700 head. Cattle in active demand for light and medium shipping Steers and butchers' stuff, but fat, heavy shippers slow; fair to good native Steers, $4 25@$4 75; light, $4@$4 25; feeders wanted at $3 75@$4 25; stockers, $2 75@$3 50; Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$3 40; Texans, $2 50@$4; receipts, 2,760 head. Sheep steady and unchanged; sales at $4 50@$6; receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 800 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled, but generally higher, closing strong; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 20; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 20¾@$1 21, cash; $1 21, March; $1 19¾@$1 19⅞, April; $1 20¾@$1 20⅞, May; No. 3 do., $1 07½@$1 08; Rejected, 90c. Corn active and a shade higher; fresh, 37c.; regular, 35½c., cash; 36c.@36¼c., April; 39⅞c.@40c., May. Oats steady and firm at 31c., cash; 31¼c., April; 35⅛c., May. Rye dull, weak, and lower at 71c.@73c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork strong and higher at $11 45@$11 50, cash; $11 47½@$11 50, April; $11 62½@$11 65, May. Lard in good demand and a shade higher at $7 05@$7 07½, cash; $7 10@$7 12½, April; $7 20@$7 22½, May. Bulk-meats irregular; Shoulders, $4; Short Rib, $6 60; Short Clear, $6 70. Eggs—Heavy supply, but slow of sale at 9½c.@10. Whisky dull and lower at $1 03. Timothy-seed steady and firm at $2 55@$2 62½. Flax-seed in good demand at full prices, $1 65. Dressed Hogs dull and nominal. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 254,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels; Rye, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 261,000 bushels; Oats, 43,000 bushels; Rye, 1,400 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels. At the Close—Wheat active and a shade higher at $1 19¾, April; $1 20⅞, May. Corn in good demand and ¼c. higher. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork and lard stronger and 2½c. higher.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—La Belle Helene.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Liar.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—H. M. S. Pinafore.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Brook.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Robinson Crusoe.
PARK THEATRE—A Fool and His Money.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lecture.
STEINWAY HALL—At 2:30.—Symphony Rehearsal.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3:30 P. M.—Readings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.

Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.

The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, cloudy and threatening weather, with rain or snow, north-east to south-east winds, higher temperature, and falling barometer.

The talk in the House yesterday on the Political Assessment bill retained the character of a political discussion which was given to it the previous day. The time was given up to Republican opponents of the measure, the tone of whose speeches was not uniformly high. Mr. YOUNG, of Ohio, opposed the bill on the "good old Jacksonian doctrine that 'to the victors belong the spoils.'" This doctrine is unquestionably "old," but it is not good; it is also Jacksonian, and is, therefore, not Republican. Mr. YOUNG defended the President for having appointed members of the Louisiana Returning Board to the Federal service, and only regretted that Mr. HAYES had not "acted in the same spirit with his friends in the North." But the Southern appointments, however well-intended, were most injudicious, and could not have been made by a President with any acute sense of political propriety, and as for the North, there have been only too many appointments of the same general sort in this section. Mr. RICHARDSON, of New-York, and Mr. HAYES, of Illinois, opposed the bill on the ground that it infringed the liberties of citizens. The former declared it to be most despotic, subversive of popular rights, and destructive of popular liberty; the latter described it as a high-handed outrage. These denunciations would come with a better grace from the office-holders whose liberty to contribute to election expenses is to be trampled upon, than from Congressmen who, as a class, profit by these contributions.

Several members took different and higher ground. Mr. CROWLEY, of this State, attacked the bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional, which, in many of its provisions, it undoubtedly is. Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, proposed to include members of Congress in the class prohibited from contributing to political funds, and punishing them with ineligibility to any office under the United States for two years. This amendment, could it be carried, would be worth all the rest of the bill. But, of course, it cannot be, nor would the Republicans who may sustain it vote for it as a separate law, were it likely to pass. Mr. BUTTERWORTH, of Ohio, proposed a substitute for the measure, which is an excellent measure in intent, but is as hopeless as it is well intended. It simply prohibits political assessments by persons in the service having employes under them, or by the permission of such persons; it also forbids corrupt use of money to influence votes, and all threats or menaces offered within thirty days of an election for Representatives. This bill would have no effect because there would be nowhere any adequate motive for its enforcement. It is one of that infinitely large class of measures for the establishment of virtue by statute which in practice are not worth the money it costs to print them. The previous question was moved at the close of the session yesterday, and a vote may be reached to-day.

Another chapter in the administration of Mr. JOHN F. SMYTH was brought out in the Senate yesterday, and one to which his champions cannot refer with any degree of satisfaction. The correspondence between the officers of the Insurance Department and the Mutual Life Insurance Company, with reference to the mortgage on the property of WEED, PARSONS & Co., shows very plainly the animus of Mr. SMYTH. It was an attempt to use his official influence to embarrass, without reason or justice, certain gentlemen who were interested in the Albany *Evening Journal*, whose editor was at that time using the columns of the paper in SMYTH's service, against the wishes of these gentlemen. SMYTH's action was as contemptible as it was unworthy of his position. If it had been taken by a man in private life, against a personal or business rival, it would have exposed him to prosecution for malicious conspiracy, and though the office which he disgraces may shield him from any legal consequences of his offense, it only makes that offense, in the eyes of all decent citizens, more detestable.

The discussion of the case of Mr. FITZ JOHN PORTER in the Senate continues to show the absurdity of reviewing the proceedings of a court-martial in a political body. The advocates of PORTER's cause are not content with arguing in regard to the evidence brought out on his trial, but find it necessary to assail the motives and character of all the witnesses who testified against him. The result is that at least two General officers in actual service, and one of them, Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL, liable at any moment to be called to the discharge of peculiarly delicate duties, have been exposed to the most bitter attacks. Gen. McDOWELL was very properly defended, and with some warmth, by Senator CONKLING. Such incidents as these are mischievous. They tend to injure the *morale* of the Army, and to undermine discipline. And when we reflect for what purpose this debate has been provoked—simply to give Mr. PORTER, not a chance to vindicate his honor, but to take $60,000 out of the Treasury for services never rendered—it must be admitted that his friends have assumed a grave responsibility.

The proclamation of Mayor KALLOCH, of San Francisco, is a defiant reply to the manifesto which has just been published by the new Committee of Vigilance. The last-named organization, deprecating existing troubles, and apprehensive of violence, promises that its members will support the lawful authorities in all attempts to put down disturbers of the public peace. The Mayor, who was elected by the men of the Sand Lots, vehemently declares that no violence is to be feared from those who are usually classed as Kearneyites, and that the vague insinuations, and open charges contained in the address of the Citizens' Protective Union are false and slanderous. Thus the issue between the chief municipal officer of San Francisco and the substantial and peaceful citizens is clearly drawn. KALLOCH's sympathies are avowedly with the creatures who counsel the hanging of prominent business men and the institution of a reign of lynch law. This complicates the difficulties of the situation. It increases the risk of a violent collision.

THE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BILL.

As was anticipated, the opposition to the legislation affecting railroads which was proposed by the Hepburn committee as the result of their laborious investigation, is concentrated against the bill to regulate the transportation of freight. The extremely moderate character of the measure proposed, the conservative spirit in which the subject was discussed in the committee's report, and the solicitude shown to avoid any injurious restriction upon the freedom of management and the exercise of discretion by the companies, and to do nothing that should place the transportation interests of the State at a disadvantage in competition with those which are beyond its jurisdiction, have not prevented a vigorous and concerted attack from the railroads and from those who have profited by their favors. It is evident that they object to the most judicious and carefully-devised regulations. The ground of their opposition is not that the bill goes too far, but that it proposes to accomplish anything at all. They claim that their business should be let alone by the State, and left to the unrestricted control of the managers, to direct it according to any principle, or lack of principle, that they may consider conducive to their own profit. This plea would be valid, if the laws of competition that ordinarily regulate business relations were operative in the domain of railroad transportation, but by the acknowledgment of these very managers, they are not so. Such transportation is subject very largely to the arbitrary will, often even to the caprices and the resentments, of railway officers. On the one side are these corporations, directed by a few controlling spirits and holding relations with all other commercial interests, from which the latter cannot make themselves independent. They have a vast regulating power over commerce which they claim the right to exercise without any fixed responsibility, and without recognizing any right of control or regulation over them. On the other side are the general business interests of the State, without association or possible concert of action, except such as is compelled by the laws of trade, and without any supervisory or directing authority that can give effect to their rights or just claims in their relations with the railroads. The simple question is, whether the sovereign power of the State shall assert itself over both the parties and secure the rights of both so far as its jurisdiction extends?

The plea that the business of freight transportation should be left to the regulation of the ordinary laws of trade is rendered nugatory by the demonstrated fact that it not only is not in subjection to those laws, but that in no small measure it prevents their normal operation upon other branches of business. The existence of discriminations in rates against the people of this State and in favor of Western and foreign producers, against localities in the State and in favor of others, against individual shippers and in favor of others, and the evil consequences of these discriminations, were shown by the testimony before the committee last Fall with redundant amplitude. It was acknowledged that the public interest was not made a practical consideration, and that no principle connected with the cost of transportation or a legitimate profit on the capital employed was followed. The only general canon recognized was that of laying all the tribute upon business that it would bear without reducing its present or prospective power of paying. To get the largest possible tax out of the community for the service of transporting merchandise, regardless of its source or destination, was the one general object aimed at. All special rates and favors, all rebates and drawbacks, all time contracts, in short discriminations of every kind, were intended to be subsidiary to this main purpose. If more money could be made by taking freight from Chicago to New-York at lower rates than were charged for the same kind and amount from cities in this State, hundreds of miles nearer, the thing was done, and our own producers must suffer the consequences of this merciless competition. So, if a large and richly-paying volume of business could be derived from one locality within the State by giving it special advantages of cheap transportation, it had them, and rival localities in the same line of production suffered a corresponding depression. Again, single persons or associations and corporations were favored, in order that they might build up a large shipping business for the mutual profit of themselves and the railroads, though all their smaller competitors were thereby crushed to death. The injustice to persons and places and the injury to the general commercial interests of the State that resulted from this greedy and iniquitous policy, have been amply shown. And yet the plea is put forward that the railroads should be left to conduct their business in their own way, subject only to the laws of trade, which they so successfully defy, while the people cry in vain for redress.

It is manifestly for the interest of the State that no restrictions should be put upon the railroad companies that would in any way cripple them or divert their business to lines over which the State has no authority. Accordingly, no attempt is made to limit their general tariffs or to fix any ratio between their charges for long and short distances, or for transportation from different localities, whether competing or not. They are simply required to afford equal terms and facilities to all customers for the same service. They are prohibited from charging more for short than for longer distances for precisely the same accommodation. They are forbidden to make secret rates; or give rebates and drawbacks or unreasonable allowances and undue advantages to any person or association; or to charge more from one point than a fair proportion of what is charged from another point, or more from one station to another on the same line, or from one station to terminus, than is charged from terminus to terminus for a similar service. The car-load is made a unit for purposes of transportation, and they are prohibited from charging more for one car-load than is charged for each of a greater number. This is the sum and substance of the proposed act. It is a mistake to include, as is done in the first section, passenger traffic under the regulation of freight transportation in such a way as to prevent commutation fares and a difference of classes. Otherwise it is hard to see how the act can work to the disadvantage of the railroads of this State while protecting the manifest rights and interests of its people. The plea that it may do so, and the fact that the committee did not consider it safe to go any further in its proposed restrictions, only show how important it is that there should be corresponding inter-State regulations that would put all rival and competing lines on the same footing, so far as those of one State are able to affect the interests of those of another. It adds new emphasis to the demand for national regulation, and we shall be fortunate if this is conceived in as liberal and judicious a spirit as that proposed for this State.

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND.

No more striking contrast could well be imagined than that between the circumstances under which Mr. GLADSTONE made his appeal to the British electorate, six years ago, and those under which the Beaconsfield appeal is made now. In 1874, Mr. GLADSTONE selected four questions to mark the somewhat impalpable dividing line between Liberals and Conservatives. These related exclusively to matters of tax-paying and administrative economy, and so purely commercial were the issues of the hour that Mr. LOWE's chief ground of objection to Mr. DISRAELI's elevation to power was that he had "a sort of harum-scarum, slovenly, careless, inconsiderate way of dealing with things, which, with respect to the ruler and the ruled, make him unfit to govern a business-like nation like ours." Brilliant as had been the record of domestic reform and financial achievement, due directly or indirectly to Liberal influence during the nine years which elapsed between the death of Lord PALMERSTON and the general election of 1874, the nation had grown a little tired of the humdrum monotony of its parochial politics. The Liberal leaders had failed to take account of the emotional elements which entered into the political creed of the British shopkeeper, and which had a still more powerful hold on that indefinite mass of opinion which household suffrage had admitted to a share of the Government. It ran counter to all the popular notions of British power to have the nation stand idly by while the map of Europe was being reconstructed, and it was a bitter reminder of how little account England had become in the councils of Europe to find Russia calmly modifying treaties to suit herself, in the full confidence that the conquerors of the Crimea were in no position to take umbrage at anything short of open aggression.

When Mr. DISRAELI, therefore, accepted the responsibilities of power in February, 1874, with the declared purpose of giving the people an interval of rest from the strife of domestic politics, he found the nation in a proper mood to applaud some vigorous assertion of British influence in foreign politics. The "jingoism" of the last year or two was latent in 1874, and the strength of that national sentiment of which it is merely the vulgar expression may be inferred from the vitality it has exhibited under disappointing achievements and humiliating reverses. For the Disraeli method of making England feared and respected abroad has been as unlike the method of PITT or of PALMERSTON as could possibly be conceived. The man who thought to add new lustre to the British Crown by the title of Empress of India, and new security to the British Empire by the leasing of Cyprus; who regarded the transfer of a few regiments of Sepoys to Malta as a new demonstration of the fighting power of England; and the extirpation of a noble race of savages in South Africa and the support of the foulest despotism in Europe as meritorious strokes of policy—such a man may take high rank among the political charlatans of history; he can hardly be admitted within the circle of statesmen. Yet his policy of petty grabbing and meritricious glitter, of truculence to weak powers and cringeing to great ones, has furnished occasion for burning enough gunpowder and earning enough glory to revive the traditions of a more heroic time and give to the British patriot a feeling that his country is, once more, arbiter of the destinies of the world.

And now the British people stand at the dividing of the ways, in circumstances more critical than any they have faced during the last fifty years. The policy of swagger and bluster must lead to something more serious than a war in South Africa or in Afghanistan ere long, and even these petty campaigns have taxed to the utmost the military strength of the Empire. With an armed truce on the Continent of Europe less tolerable than actual war, with the peace of nations dependent on such accidents as the freak of a semi-lunatic in Constantinople or the steady aim of a Nihilist assassin in St. Petersburg, it touches the very existence of the British Empire that the electorate of the United Kingdom should leave no disturbing doubts as to the line which must be taken by English statesmen. If England is ready to spend blood and treasure in the next great struggle for supremacy in Europe or conquest in Asia, simply because, as a great power, she must be consulted in the quarrels of other great powers, the decision cannot be too definitely expressed at the polls. Whether such a decision tend to the preservation of peace or to the hastening of war, it will certainly have the effect of making the next armed struggle in Europe the most terrible that the world has seen. It will also impose upon the British nation the necessity of sacrifices at present undreamed of, and probably, too, the penalty of colonial dismemberment which the advocates of the policy of intervention charge their adversaries with promoting.

THE ARMY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The events occurring on the Pacific coast repeat a familiar moral regarding military and militia legislation at Washington. KEARNEY and his Sand Lots worthies declare, on pain of delivering California to bloody anarchy, that the lepers must go. A few capitalists, taking timely warning and the Eastern express, have escaped from KEARNEY's wrath to come, while sundry timid Chinamen have concluded to "hoppee 'long too"; and, putting the breadth of a continent between themselves and the Hoodlum King, these refugees are already plying their vocations afresh in the peaceful purlieus of Mott-street and Wall-street. The bulk of the money-sharks and pig-tailed laundrymen still remain in San Francisco, where, alarmed at threatening letters, seditious circulars, and inflammatory harangues, they have made an appeal to Gen. McDOWELL, which has resulted in the ordering thither of all spare troops in the Military Division of the Pacific, while already the boot-heels, sometimes figuratively called "iron heels," of Company I, First Cavalry, and Company G, Eighth Infantry, summoned from Camp Halleck, Nevada, are clattering about the Presidio.

California has three regiments of Militia in San Francisco alone. This force is sufficient in numbers to put down any riot now apprehended. Nevertheless, we see that before these troops are called out at all, resort is had to the Army and the Navy for protection. We further observe that the first move of the authorities has been, not against the Sand Lots, but against the armories. We find that the arms of one entire regiment have been taken away and deposited at the Central Police Station; that in like manner the arms of the three cavalry companies have been carried off by the authorities. Various conciliatory excuses for this act, and for other acts putting the Militia under surveillance, have been given, but the real reason unquestionably is a fear either that the disarmed troops would side with rioters, or else that somehow rioters would get possession of their arms and equipments.

The local Militia are thus in part distrusted by the authorities whom they are bound to uphold and the people whom they are bound to protect. The same lesson was taught in the railroad riots of 1877. Some of the Pennsylvania Militia there disbanded in the face of the rioters, through sympathy with their cause; others could not be marched for the same reason; still others openly went over to the mob, and gave up to them their State arms and ammunition. Neither from the Pennsylvania nor the California experience are we to infer that Militia are useless. Riots and threatened riots in this City have shown them to be of great value. But it would be folly to deny that there are cases in which, even for disorders arising within States, from strictly local causes, the Militia must be supplemented by professional soldiers. The militiaman is a "citizen-soldier"—he may be fifteen days of the year soldier and the other three hundred and fifty citizen. And when we see of what varying classes, in respect of race, religion, color, politics, and industrial employment the Militia of a single State or city is made up, it is not strange that local grievances often paralyze in part the effectiveness of the force. We talk much of reliance for protection on the National Guard, and often their services are invaluable; but yet sometimes, as in Pennsylvania and California, the first inquiry is, who will guard the Guardsmen?

It is quite possible that among the regular troops now in San Francisco there are more haters of Chinese, and perhaps more Irish, than in the average of the Militia. But they, nevertheless, will march and shoot at command. Regulars, and regulars only, are the typical executive force, because they do not consider, but obey. Congress has now before it a crowd of bills for the organization of a national Militia, or for increasing the State Militias, and turning them into a homogeneous force; and the strongest argument adduced in their favor is that they will diminish the necessity for a regular Army. But the increase of the Militia will not do away with the need of an Army. Adding to the number of amateur soldiers will not alter the value of professional soldiers. If all the States should do what New-York has done for her Militia system, there would be no need of knocking at the doors of Congress for help. But the Army would still be equally needed—needed even in such exigences as those of 1877 in Pennsylvania, and those of to-day in California, as well as for the ordinary Indian and garrison service. Then, those States that have the largest Militia force to-day in proportion to their population, are three Southern States, and there they are likely to prove, in any breach of the peace over a heated election, simply the cohorts of the shot-gun Democracy. Taking all precautions of selection, and inculcating all possible lessons of simple soldierly obedience, it is yet clear that our Militia troops are liable to be swayed by local or temporary excitement, and may not always be willing to fire upon kinsmen and neighbors with whom they sympathize. When the law of the land and local sympathy are at odds, there is always anxiety to know what the Militia, or some of them, will do. It is beyond question that to-day there is everywhere a feeling of greater confidence in the triumph of law and order in San Francisco from the knowledge that detachments of the Army are there.

A REFORMED MISSIONARY.

The case of the Rev. WILLIAM SCHORSCH, who is about to borrow a French iron-clad and bring her into our harbor, for the purpose of knocking the Bible House into small pieces, deserves the careful consideration of all thoughtful patriots.

Mr. SCHORSCH, according to the veracious story told by him to the Police authorities, enlisted, in 1875, as a missionary in the service of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. What led him to take this reckless step we are not told, but he was probably young and thoughtless, rather than hopelessly depraved. Soon after his enlistment he was sent to Africa to join a force of missionaries stationed in that rather large locality. Instead of joining with them in their unholy and reckless way of life, Mr. SCHORSCH repented of his rashness in becoming a missionary, and resolved to be an honest man and a terror to evil-doers. He found that the missionaries, instead of converting native Kings, were busily engaged in trade. This naturally shocked Mr. SCHORSCH. The missionaries spent their whole time in buying and selling dry goods, millinery, groceries, and patent medicines, in speculating in Ujiji town lots, and in gambling in Central African railway and mining stocks. They listened to the click of the stock indicators in the principal hotels of Timbuctoo and Unyanyembe with more eagerness than to the singing of "Greenland's icy mountains" by a choir of converted native Kings, and they spent their nights in planning how to make "corners" in earthenware gods, or how to depress the stock of the Lualaba Slave-trading Association, (limited,) or to "bull" the shares of the Nyam-Nyam Cannibal Salting and Preserving Company. When Mr. SCHORSCH reflected that these wicked and mercenary men are believed by simple-minded persons in civilized lands to be occupied solely in converting heathen, he was filled with a just and fiery indignation.

Proceeding in his investigation, Mr. SCHORSCH found that the missionaries in Africa had misappropriated $49,000 of the missionary fund. As is well known, the Presbyterian Missionary Society places in the hands of its foreign missionaries hundreds of thousands of dollars, to be used solely for carrying on the work of converting native Kings. Precisely how this money is used is a matter of detail with which we need not concern ourselves, but it is notorious that the African missionaries seldom have less than half a million dollars on deposit in the local African banks, subject to their order. Of this trust-money, nearly $50,000 have, according to Mr. SCHORSCH, been embezzled by the missionaries, and used by them for their own purposes, either in stock-gambling or in riotous living, and there is no question that in this matter their conduct has been disgraceful.

Of course, no man could thus collect evidence of missionary crimes without incurring the hatred of the missionaries. Those desperate men, as soon as they discovered that Mr. SCHORSCH was determined to make public their misdeeds, resolved to kill him. They poisoned his coffee, and when they found that poison had no effect upon him, they laid in wait for him at street corners, and shot at him with guns and pistols. His situation must have been a very trying one. He was unarmed and friendless, and a band of bloodthirsty missionaries was hunting him and swearing to have his life. In these circumstances he prudently came back to New-York, and after laying his evidence before the Presbyterian Mission authorities, applied for the arrears of his salary.

It is plain that the men in control of the Presbyterian Missionary Society in this country are as bad as their subordinates in Africa. Instead of thanking Mr. SCHORSCH for his efforts to thwart dishonesty and crime, they refused to pay him his salary and put him out of the Bible House. He promptly applied to the Police Commissioners, informing them that he was a reformed missionary, and requesting them to "pull" the Bible House and collect his salary for him. The Police Commissioners, while they sympathized with his wrongs, were compelled to admit that, in the present faulty condition of our laws, a missionary society is not an illegal body, and cannot be taken up by the Police without a warrant. Mr. SCHORSCH then announced that he was a citizen of France, and that, much as he regretted the necessity of causing an effusion of bricks and mortar, he should borrow a large-sized French iron-clad and batter down the Bible House.

Although this truthful exposure of the nefarious practices of African missionaries is of remarkable interest, it will be eclipsed in the public mind by the threatened bombardment of the Bible House. The attention of President HAYES should be called to the matter at once. He must send a powerful Message to Congress, denying the right of any European iron-clad to knock down a Bible House on this continent. Such a Message would fill French officialdom with terror, and not a single iron-clad would be lent to Mr. SCHORSCH. The sooner this is done the better, and Mr. HAYES ought to lose no time in following up his Canal Message with another equally powerful Message in opposition to Mr. SCHORSCH's Bible House scheme.

There is only one feature in Mr. SCHORSCH's narrative which seems at all improbable. He says that he is a Frenchman. He must admit that his name is not a French name. At first sight it suggests a German name, but it more closely resembles an attempt by an American with a bad cold, and an insufficiency of teeth to pronounce some such purely German name as SCHURZ. If this be true, and Mr. SCHORSCH be not a Frenchman, we may distrust his assertion that he is a reformed missionary, and may even go so far as to assume that he is a new kind of lunatic, who has been reading books of African travel and lectures by Mr. BOB INGERSOLL, and has combined the information thus obtained.

The election methods of Tammany have penetrated the outlying County of Harper in Kansas, and have been followed by the bucolic voters of that region with an enthusiasm that would do credit to the Sixth Ward of this City. The number of legal voters in Harper County is 800. The number of votes returned at the county election held last November was 2,947, or just 2,147 more than the legal vote. This is about as well as could be expected in an "off year" in so small a county, and at an election which was not particularly favorable for this kind of work. But, unfortunately, the thing was overdone. The Canvassing Board refused to make any return of the election. Their course might have been different if only half or even two-thirds of the votes had been fraudulent; but it was too much to expect a return when only about one vote in four was legal. The Supreme Court was asked to issue a mandamus compelling the board to canvass the returns and declare the result. The court has just given its opinion. It does not deny that the duties of the board are mainly ministerial, and that generally its duty is not to inquire into the legality of votes, but to make a return of the *prima facie* results of the election. But here the outrage was so gross and so apparent as to make the case an exception. The returns "are manifestly rotten and the truth is not in them." They do not fail of absolute truth through mere mistake or error. "They are an intentional and immense lie. They are without value in any proceeding or in any court as evidence of votes cast, for while legal and honest votes were cast, yet no court is under obligations to attempt to sift the grain of truth from the mass of falsehood." After remarking that this was "a county-seat fight," and that "it is one of the sad things connected with such fights that the obligation of honesty in elections seems to be so often forgotten," and not doubting that "there are men, good and true, in Harper County," the court refused to compel the Canvassing Board to make a return of the election.

The interest taken in politics by ladies in England at the close of the last century, when Mrs. CREWE, the Duchess of DEVONSHIRE, and others were really a power in the State, is again evinced today, and now, as then, is most conspicuous among the Whig aristocracy. Thus, at Liverpool, lately, Lady RAMSAY was a most active coadjutor to her husband, and there is no question that Lady PORTSMOUTH's popularity and eloquence (she addressed the electors) largely assisted to secure her son's return for Barnstaple. On the other hand, the Tory ladies, too, occasionally come to the fore. Lord MANDEVILLE is believed to have benefited not a little by the effect of his American wife's beauty and persuasive wiles on the bucolic minds of Huntingdonshire, while Lady WESTMINSTER and her daughters (deserting the traditionary family politics) unquestionably turned the scale two years ago in Dorsetshire. The next fortnight will probably see an immense amount of feminine fascination brought to bear on the electoral list. Now that every householder in towns has a vote, the burden of individual canvassing becomes very heavy, and the services of a wife, mother, or sister well up to the business all the more acceptable. In country districts, the ladies of a well-known family are often so personally popular and well known among farmers and peasantry, that the mere fact of its being understood that they desire the return of a certain candidate would go far in his favor.

A deputation composed of chemical manufacturers went recently to Washington with the double purpose of inducing the Government to replace a duty of 10 per cent. on quinine, and to remove the duty of 10 per cent. on East India bark, or what amounts to the same thing, East India bark coming to this country in English ships. It is not in the least supposable that the duty on quinine will be reimposed. But as to the taking off of the duty on East India bark, there is every reason why it should be removed. Such bark as comes from South America finds its way to the eastern and western coast. We have some trade with the eastern coast, but very little with the western one. Cinchona bark from the east is wretchedly poor in the medicinal alkaloid, while western bark is rather richer. We get the first, and hardly any of the second. England, ever watchful as to her interests, has been cultivating cinchona plantations in the East Indies with wonderful success. Such Ceylon or other bark contains usually four to five times more quinine than the best of South American bark. As it takes precisely the same quantity of work and solvent materials to get one-half or three-fourths of 1 per cent. of quinine out of a poor bark as it does to obtain 2 to 3 per cent. out of a good bark, with the 10 per cent. duty imposed on East India bark, our quinine manufacturers must labor at a discount. Of course, protective tariffs are of that complicated character that when an attempt is made to pull out one stop in the organ the whole thing is in discord. We take off a duty on quinine, and prevent our quinine-makers getting good bark. That is about the gist of it. But there are other things which really work against the home quinine-maker, and that is the duty imposed on those solvents which pay internal revenue. If, for instance, syrup had been taxed, and sugar paid 10 per cent. and water 60 per cent., a removal of the tariff on sugar and the retaining of a tax on the water would help out the manufacturers of syrup, but in a very trifling degree. We are not disposed to be ungrateful for the slight boon we have received by the removal of the duty on quinine, but to give the country at large and the manufacturer the benefits of a cheap quinine, the makers of this alkaloid ought to buy the best bark at the cheapest figure.

Notwithstanding frequent well-attested cases of death from trichina, both here and abroad, many persons, mainly of the uneducated class, seem to think trichina, as a source of fatal disease, an invention of physicians. Every few weeks we observe the record of a fatal case in the West, usually in the country. Recently, two deaths, those of a Mrs. HARRIS and her daughter, have been reported at the village of West Sonora, Ohio. They informed their physician that, a week or so before their illness, they had eaten freely of raw pork; that they experienced almost immediately exceeding nausea, and were compelled to go to bed, from which they never arose. All their symptoms were those generally attendant upon the disorder, and there is no reasonable doubt that they owe their death to the raw pork. Trichina, or *trichina spiralis*, is the name of a peculiar nematoid worm, which, in its sexual immaturity, inhabits the muscles, generally of the pig. It was discovered, in 1835, WORMALD, then Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, giving to RICHARD OWEN, the celebrated naturalist, four microscopic specimens of specked muscle from a subject then in the dissecting-rooms. OWEN, who has usually received credit for the discovery, communicated, soon after, to the Zoological Society a description of a microscopic entozoön infesting the muscles of the human body. A medical student named PAGET had also arrived, independently, at similar results at the same time, and read a paper to the Abernethian Society a week before OWEN had presented his. Ever since then, the trichina has been actively discussed on both sides of the sea in all medical and scientific associations. Various theories were advanced, but it was not till 1860 that VIRCHOW and LEUCKHART arrived separately, by feeding animals on flesh containing trichina, at the conclusion that the parents of the encysted trichina are small thread-like worms never before revealed to science. LEUCKHART's experiments being made with human flesh occupied by these parasites. Young trichina, as seen in the muscles, look like spirally-coiled worms in the interior of small globular oval cysts, and are barely perceptible to the naked eye. These cysts are externally covered with calcareous matter, more or less, according to the time they have remained fixed, and the degree of degeneration of their walls. The worm measures 1-18 of an inch long, and 1-130 broad. The cysts are sometimes wholly absent, and hence must be regarded as abnormal—the result of local inflammation caused by presence of the worm, which, in this larval state, is very much smaller. An enormous number of these larvæ may exist simultaneously in the muscles of a single person. LEUCKHART estimated that one ounce of flesh of a cat contained 325,000 trichinæ. If all the voluntary muscles of a man of ordinary size were similarly affected, the worms would exceed 1,950,000,000. Some physicians assert that a single sufferer may be infested by 20,000,000. How the pig acquires its trichina is unknown; but the larva worms, no doubt, get into its body from putrid flesh. The adult trichina may inhabit the intestinal canal of all animals in which the larvæ have been found in the muscles, and the animals include man, dog, cat, mouse, rabbit, mole, rat, hedgehog, and badger.

Mr. FRANCIS GALTON is most original in his particular line of investigations. A very strange one which he has been developing of late is to find out how people of a mathematical turn of mind group their figures in their heads, and many curious brain pictures have been shown by him. With some people figures take strange shapes, positions, and even colors. Numbers are not as numbers, but are as types. Additions or subtractions of figures, in some cases, remain as if printed on the brain, and are indelible. Mr. GALTON has of late, gone, so it is reported, on a new departure to which HUXLEY has given the name of "generic portraits." The investigator asked himself this question: Why is it, when we see a Spaniard, a Frenchman, or a German, that we at once recognize their nationality? Costume has nothing to do with it. It must arise from certain resemblances in the physiognomy of a race. The similarities in the face may be slight, but still they do exist. If they exist, would it be possible, to know exactly what they are? If the space between the eyes, or the length of the nose, or the set of the jaws, makes divergences, could the differences between Frenchmen and the Germans be distinguished? All the members of a family have traits of resemblance which require no very careful investigation to determine. Why, then, should not a whole race have these distinguishing traits? Mr. GALTON calls in the photograph. A numerous series of pictures are taken, of Spaniards, so the account goes. One after another these pictures are reproduced on a single plate, the one being the recipient of all the rest. As nearly as possible one profile of head is superimposed on another. The process is an instantaneous one, as a very strong image is not desirable. As one line of a nose or a cheek-bone covers another, in time, where there is similarity, this particular part of the picture will become stronger; where there is no parallelism the effects will be more obscured and wanting in definiteness. In this way, if we believe a French account, (stories are sometimes singularly embellished by translation,) Mr. GALTON is said to have found some of the secrets of races. Carrying his investigations farther, Mr. GALTON has been busy, according to the French narrative, in reconstructing the profiles of some remarkable people of former times. Now, CLEOPATRA has come down to us, at least on the coins of her period, as a singularly homely lady. Mr. GALTON, by comparing all the existing types, finds that she was an extremely lovely personage. If the facts are as represented, this method might be of great use in making zoological researches, and Daltonism might triumph in showing exactly where men and apes resemble.

GENERAL NOTES.

A bank share of stock was transferred in Providence on Saturday which had remained in one name since 1795.

The Richmond (Va.) *State*, which affects much independence at times, does not think that the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments are "right."

San Francisco reports are to the effect that since the 1st of January, between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 of gold coin have been shipped to New-York from that city.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has rendered a decision against John F. Girard and numerous other heirs of Stephen Girard, claimants to several millions of the decedent's estate.

A Japanese student of English, being required to write a treatise upon the domestic animal, handed in the following: "The cat is a small cattle. When he sees a rat he luminate his eyes."

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* says: "There is grave doubt that Mr. Tilden could secure the Democratic-Conservative vote of this State; there is not a doubt that Mr. Bayard could secure it."

The Columbus, (Ga.,) *Sun* says there are 600,000 spindles in the South, and Georgia has 213,157 of them, while Columbus has one-third of the latter number, all put in operation since 1868.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* views with alarm the movement apparently on foot to flood the State of Louisiana with lottery companies and policy shops, under the plea of adding to the educational fund.

The Hon. William Mungen has declined the Prohibitory nomination for Supreme Judge of Ohio, saying that, while he is a temperance man, and regards the liquor traffic as a great evil, he cannot consent to be a candidate.

Messrs. George L. Ruffin, John J. Smith, and Richard S. Brown, in behalf of the Wendell Phillips Club, of Boston, (composed of colored citizens,) have sent a letter of thanks to Attorney-General Devens for his conduct of the Virginia cases, involving the right of colored citizens to sit on juries.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* appeals to the Louisiana House to take early action upon the Senate resolution empowering the Governor to employ extra counsel in the case brought in the United States Supreme Court against the State by New-Hampshire to enforce the payment of its bonds.

Mr. Vennor is advertising back numbers of his almanac at 10 cents each, and in a communication to the Montreal *Witness* chuckles over the cold weather of Saturday morning last, and, exulting over the recent chroniclers of the arrivals of the harbingers of Spring, cries: "Poor crow, poor blue-bird, poor robin, poor goose."

A firm in Reading, Penn., which uses the yolks of thousands of eggs in tanning kid, has put in operation a steam egg-beater, having a capacity of 20,000 eggs. The tank, made of cedar, is 2½ feet in diameter and 2½ feet in height, and contains two revolving rakes, bevel wheels and pinions, running in opposite directions.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* reports the Hon. J. Randolph Tucker as urging that the Conservatives of Virginia must heal their differences. Otherwise, he says, there will be two separate Electoral tickets, each being for the same nominee for President, and the Republicans, though in a minority in the State, may carry it.

Judging from special reports of the condition of the wheat from all parts of Michigan, the Detroit *Post* says that the Spring opens with flattering promises that the State will this season gather a third great harvest in succession. It is true that March is always the trying month of the year for the crop, but at present it seems wonderfully well prepared to meet unfavorable weather.

A Dallas telegram to the Galveston *News* tells us something more about B. J. Chambers, the Greenback candidate for Vice-President. He is, it says, a wealthy planter of Johnson County, Texas. He went to that State about 30 years ago as a practicing lawyer. Later, he entered business life as a banker at Cleburne, retiring a few years ago to his large plantation in Johnson County.

There was a quiet marriage of dwarfs in Rochester on Sunday, "Col." Reuben Steere, who is 33 years old and 34 inches high, being united to Miss Rebecca Ann Myers, second soprano of the Liliputian Opera Company, 6 years younger than her husband, and one inch shorter. "Admiral" Dot, "Gen." Totman, Miss Jennie Quigley, and Miss Sadie Bolton acted as groomsmen and bridesmaids.

Bishop Binney, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, at both of his services on Sunday, called attention to proposed legislation at Ottawa to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and said that the measure is opposed to the law of God, as distinctly

shown in the Bible, and calculated to do great injury to society. His Lordship called on all churchmen to do their utmost to prevent the passage of the bill.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Christian Statesman* says: "In a letter written at Boise City, Idaho, our old friend and college mate, Norman Buck, says: 'I now have my commission and have been duly sworn into office as Associate Justice of this Territory; and, while I thank God for success, I pray also that He may give me grace and wisdom for the new duties devolving upon me.' These words have the right ring in them, and to his prayer we all say Amen."

The Republicans of Van Zandt County, Texas, met in convention on the 1st inst. to elect delegates to the State Convention, and formally declared that as Zach. Chandler is dead, they propose to vote for Grant as the next best thing they can do. The Republicans of Harrison County, same State, instructed their delegates to the State Convention to use their influence and cast their votes in favor of sending to the National Convention a solid delegation for Grant for President and Blaine for Vice-President.

The Troy *Press* is amused by the talk in England about the "large case" made up by the counsel for the Tichborne claimant, which comprises 1,324 folios, 5,838 lines, and 95,688 words, and it says: "Now, this is a very small affair compared with the 'case' recently printed at the *Press* job printing office in the famous Snyder will case, of Pittstown, tried before Surrogate Moses Warren, in which Jacob Harmon Snyder is plaintiff. It consists of 3,407 folios, 25,160 lines, and upward of 340,000 words, exclusive of the index."

The Philadelphia *North American* thus expresses its own and a widely-prevalent feeling: "The manner in which Secretary Sherman is using his official influence to further his own political ambition is provoking general and hearty reprobation. If half the current stories are true, Mr. Sherman fully deserves all the censure of which he is the object. It is all the worse that he should have committed the offenses of which he has been charged, and in part convicted, because he is a member of an Administration which has talked so loudly about civil service reform, and has professed to be truly good."

The Chicago *Tribune* says that New-York, Maine, Ohio, Illinois, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, and Oregon have secured quarters for their delegations to the National Republican Convention at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Pennsylvania and several other States will be at the Palmer. Iowa, North Carolina, and many others at the Sherman. The proprietors of the leading hotels refuse to make arrangements with the general public for rooms during convention week until after May 1. The *Tribune* adds: "Everybody will have a chance, and there will be no increase of rates."

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

The popularity of Donizetti's "Lucia," or more properly of the superb performance which the artists of Mr. Mapleson's company give of this familiar work, was evident last night in the size and character of the audience. One of the largest houses of the season, and one of the most enthusiastic as well, was present, the principal artists were all in good voice and exerted themselves to the utmost, all the details were faithfully attended to, and as the result the performance was almost perfect. Mlle. Marimon sang in the first part of the opera with more vigor than she exhibited on the opening night, and was, if possible, more brilliant in the elaborate ornamentation in which she revels with such phenomenal skill and such perfect taste. Her personation was more evenly good than before, and she was rewarded with the most hearty applause. She was recalled after the mad scene, in the singing of which she has never been equaled in New-York so far as florid execution is concerned. Signor Campanini's Edgardo and Signor Galassi's Ashton were two of the best performances of these eminent artists. The great tenor was as thrilling and impressive in his action as he has ever appeared and sang with all his astonishing powers. In the scene which follows the sextet his dramatic talent made it one of the strongest ever seen on the operatic stage. His utterance of the single word "*rispondi*," which he speaks instead of singing, when he holds the marriage contract in his hand and confronts Lucia, is a point which no other tenor has before made. The final scene was an extraordinary piece of artistic work in every respect, and has never been equaled. The minor parts, chorus, and orchestra were all excellent, and were guided by Signor Arditi with his customary precision and faithfulness. "Aïda" is the opera for to-night in Brooklyn.

MR. MORGAN'S MATINEE.

Mr. Morgan's fourth matinée at Chickering Hall, yesterday, was as fully attended as the previous concerts of the series have been, the audience almost filling the house. The programme contained three harp solos, which Miss Morgan played acceptably, though it is evident that her studies are not yet completed, and her style is immature. The first selection was spoiled by the breaking of two strings. A harp solo must be very fine to be at all interesting, and as it would be flattery to pronounce Miss Morgan a great artist at present, these portions of the concert were the least enjoyable. Mr. Morgan played, in his usual brilliant manner, a prelude by Bach, a sonata by Mendelssohn, and a composition of his own, and Mr. William C. Baird, who is a general favorite with the concert-going public, sang Gounod's "Nazareth." Mr. Baird was in capital voice, and never sang better. He was recalled with much enthusiasm, and gave a second performance. The fifth and last of Mr. Morgan's matinées will be given next Wednesday, when Miss Stutsman, contralto of Plymouth Church, will be the vocalist, and Mr. Davies will play an organ solo.

GENERAL MENTION.

It is said that Mr. John Brougham's new play, "Home Rule," will be brought out in this City, perhaps as early as next month.

Mr. George Vandenhoff will be heard this afternoon in Chickering Hall. His programme will be made up of choice selections from Dickens.

Mr. Maurice Grau's company at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre will sing "La Belle Hélène" to-night and "La Grande Duchesse" to-morrow, with the favorite principal artists in the leading rôles.

The performances of burlesque now being given at the Standard Theatre will be followed by Miss Pixley in "M'liss" after next week. This play, which has many elements of interest was produced at the same theatre last season.

The last performance of "The Liar" will be given on Saturday evening at Wallack's Theatre, and "How She Loves Him" will follow on Monday. The latter play will be cast with the full strength of Mr. Wallack's company, including both Mr. Wallack and Mr. Boucicault. The appearance together of two such popular actors will certainly excite public interest.

The public rehearsal for the fifth concert of the Symphony Society is to be given this afternoon at Steinway Hall. Dr. Damrosch has arranged an interesting programme composed entirely of orchestral works, containing Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Goldmark's "Penthesilea" overture, a new "Slavonic Rhapsodie" by Dvorak, and Liszt's "Tasso." The concert will follow on Saturday evening.

On next Monday evening Mr. Neil Burgess, who has been playing of late with success in all the leading cities of this country, will finally introduce "P. V. Nasby's" farcical play "Widow Bedott" to a New-York audience. He will succeed the "Troubadours" at Haverly's Theatre. The play is based upon the popular "Bedott Papers," and is said to be very amusing. Mr. Burgess is described as an excellent comic actor.

The Oratorio Society announce their production of Bach's "Passion Music" on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday evening of next week, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. The solo parts are to be rendered by Mrs. Dow, Miss Matilde Phillipps, the Messrs. Winch, of Boston, and Mr. Aiken. The society has been industriously rehearsing the work since their late successful performances of "La Damnation de Faust," and the public can look forward with certainty to a rare musical treat.

The Bijou Opera-house, which is shortly to be opened in this City under the management of Messrs. Ford and McCaull, is the latest addition to the growing number of our Metropolitan theatres. It is the old Broadway Opera-house remodeled and redecorated, and its managers intend to offer the public a fresh and novel series of entertainments—in the style of those given in London by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed. The opening attraction will be Gilbert and Clay's operetta "Ages Ago," and "Charity Begins at Home," by Bolton Rowe and Alfred Cellier. Both of these pieces have been very popular in London. Mr. J. G. Saville is interested in this enterprise and will act as stage director.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

THE JESUIT DISPUTE IN FRANCE.

THE DEPUTIES OF THE LEFT DECIDE TO INTERPELLATE THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, March 10.—At a meeting of the bureaus of the various groups of the Left in the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, it was resolved that nothing less than the passing of Article 7 in its entirety could be accepted by the Left, and that an interpellation be addressed to the Government in the Chamber.

The *République Française* declares that antagonism between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies has begun again, and that the Senate must be saved, in spite of itself, from the consequences of its action. The *Journal des Débats* recommends the Cabinet to seek some means of compromising the difficulty. The Radical papers demand the application of the existing laws to religious orders. The journals of the Right regard the vote as a victory of Liberal over Jacobin policy.

LONDON, March 11.—A Paris correspondent announces that there is no truth in the reports that M. Ferry has resigned the Ministry of the Interior.

Another dispatch from Paris says: "In the division of the Senate on Article 7 of the Ferry Education bill, the whole of the right voted against the clause, and were joined by Messrs. Simon, Dufaure, Laboulaye, and 26 other Moderate Republicans. Seven Republicans purposely abstained from voting. At the meeting of the groups of the Left and advanced Left yesterday, resolutions were adopted for an immediate interpellation, calling on the Government to enforce the laws against unauthorized orders. The Pure Left decided to wait until after the second reading of the bill, and the Extreme Left reserved its decision."

RELIEVING THE IRISH DISTRESS.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL QUARTERS—THE NEEDS OF THE FUTURE.

DUBLIN, March 10.—The Mansion House Relief Committee says: "Munificent contributions continue to flow in. There was received yesterday the sum of £2,000 from Brisbane, £1,500 from Adelaide, and £1,000 from Sydney, Australia; £300 from Nelson, New-Zealand, and £600 from Launceston. Had it not been for the Australian contributions, the operations of the committee would have long since ceased." The sum of £100 has been received from the Bishop of Ottawa, Ontario; £206 from Winnipeg, Manitoba; £190 from Wilmington, N. C., and £11 from East Palestine, Ohio. A letter has been received from the Irish Relief Committee of London, Ontario, advising the dispatch of provisions thence to Liverpool. A letter has been received from Dr. George H. Hepworth, one of the members of the committee appointed for the distribution of the *Herald* Relief Fund, to which a reply was sent that any information, assistance, or co-operation which can be given to the *Herald* Committee shall be given most willingly, and cordially. The letter says: "To co-operate with the *Herald* Committee will be equally a pleasure and a duty. But, large as is the sum subscribed by the various funds, there is too much reason to fear that it will be all too little to meet the urgent necessities of the case. There is, therefore, all the more need for rigid economy and careful administration. The committee thoroughly realizes the dangers of administrating funds subscribed for the same object through various organizations. No matter what precaution may be taken, such a system cannot but result in a certain amount of inequality of distribution, of waste, and probably demoralization. The committee will be most desirous, at all times, to co-operate with the *Herald* Committee and other organizations in order to reduce these unavoidable evils to the minimum. The committee has great reason to fear that the destitution is likely to increase. The experiences of former famines have shown that the time of the worst trial is usually in the months of May, June, July, and a part of August. The committee has, therefore, long and heavy labor before it, which must tax all its powers to the uttermost." The letter is signed by the Right Hon. E. Dwyer Gray, Lord Mayor of Dublin. One hundred and four grants were made yesterday. This is the largest number that has been made in one day. The subscriptions now reach the sum of £109,000, of which £54,000 is in hand.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Standard* is informed that its statement with reference to measures for the purchase of Irish waste lands for distribution to farmers was premature.

GREAT FIRES ABROAD.

TWENTY-FOUR PERSONS KILLED AT MOSCOW—A CITY IN HERZEGOVINA NEARLY DESTROYED.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—A great fire occurred on Monday at the weaving works in Moscow. The entire building was destroyed. Twenty-four persons were burned to death and 29 injured.

RAGUSA, March 10.—Intelligence has been received here that three-fourths of Nevrsinje, Herzegovina, were destroyed by fire yesterday, including the residence of the commandant and the Post Office and telegraph office. Many persons were rendered homeless, but no lives were lost. The fire originated accidentally.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 10.—Mr. Grissell, who was recently committed to Newgate on the vote of the House of Commons, will be released as soon as Parliament has been dissolved.

A dispatch from Teheran, dated the 9th inst., says: "Gen. Mouravieff-Amourski's cavalry escort have surprised and defeated a force of 400 Tekke-Turcomans near Dousouloum, killing 30 of them. Nine thousand Tekke-Turcomans are concentrated at Kizil-Arvat."

A dispatch from Vienna says: "Baron Von Hofmann, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance, will resign that post in consequence of the Hungarians protesting against his holding it simultaneously with the office of Commissioner for Bosnia."

ROME, March 10.—To-day being the anniversary of the death of Giuseppe Mazzini, the Italian patriot, a number of Republicans proceeded to the Capitol and placed wreaths on a bust of the deceased. The Police seized some illegal Irredenta emblems, and arrested Signor Fratte for a violent speech. This is considered as evidence of the Government's intention openly to oppose the Italia Irredenta movement.

MADRID, March 10.—In the Senate yesterday Gen. Martinez-Campos declared himself an adversary of Premier Canovas del Castillo, and said he was anxious to unify the Liberal opposition to the policy of the Premier. Señor Canovas del Castillo replied that he was not an adversary of Gen. Martinez-Campos, since they defended in common the great interests of Spain. He said that the deficit of four millions in the Cuban budget prevented any reduction in the taxation of Cuba. The present Government was not responsible for the condition of that island. He expressed confidence in Captain-General Blanco's ability to govern Cuba well.

BERLIN, March 10.—The *North German Gazette* denies the accuracy of the reports published in Berlin and London of Prince Bismarck's observations at the Parliamentary soirée on the 8th inst., concerning the Hartmann case, the relations of Germany with the Vatican, and other political matters.

The Crown Prince Frederick William returned from Italy yesterday. To-day he attended the ceremony of unveiling a statue of his grandmother, Queen Louisa.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—Gen. Von Drentein has resigned the post of Chief of the Third Section (or Police Department) of the Emperor's Privy Chancellery.

LONDON, March 11.—A St. Petersburg correspondent reports that the authorities are alarmed for the safety of the State Bank. Numerous precautions have been taken. Extra watchmen have been placed on guard, and everybody entering or leaving the building is questioned by the Police.

PROMISES OF THE WHEAT CROP.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 10.—The *Price Current* will publish to-morrow morning special returns from nearly 300 points in the West in regard to the growing wheat crop. The indications are almost uniformly favorable as to condition and flattering as to prospects, especially in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Michigan. In Missouri complaints are exceptional. In Nebraska the Winter crop is generally reported favorable. Wet weather has done harm in Illinois, while in Kansas and Iowa there are complaints of dry weather, but an average crop is expected. The most serious complaints of Winter killing come from Wisconsin. An increased acreage is generally reported. The *Price Current* regards the promise as favorable for an unusually large yield of Winter wheat, while the returns from the Spring wheat region show an increased acreage of this crop.

TROUBLES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

MAYOR KALLOCH ISSUES A PROCLAMATION—COMMENTS ON THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Mayor Kalloch has issued a proclamation as follows:

I deem it my duty to the city over whose welfare I have been called to preside, and to the public at large, which is being infamously deceived by incendiary misrepresentations as to our situation, to declare in the most emphatic and public manner that there is not, and never has been, the slightest reason to apprehend any disturbance, riot, or lawlessness whatever from the working classes of San Francisco. If trouble comes to us, it will not come from them. Most inexcusable and outrageous means are being used by designing men to goad them into riotous demonstrations, but they will fail. They are, as they have proved themselves to be under most trying provocation, the law-abiding and peace-preserving portion of our population. I vouch to the world for them that they will so continue, and I further declare, however the people abroad may be imposed upon, that the people of this city see through all the transparent humbuggery of military interference, police increase, and inflammatory circulars, and will wait their constitutional day of judgment to peaceably but effectively consign their authors to political infamy and oblivion, which they most richly deserve. I. S. KALLOCH, Mayor.

The *Call* this morning, without any direct reference to the proclamation of the Vigilance Committee, dissuades the community from any violent measures as unnecessary to either party. The *Chronicle* strongly commends the vigilance organization, and intimates that the first blow should be struck at the leaders of the agitators and not at the rank and file. The *Alta* scouts at the necessity for the concentration of troops here, holding that the Vigilance Committee is amply able to cope with the Sand Lots crowd, and concludes as follows: "Let us have peace; and we mean to have it, inside the law if we can—outside if we must." It also denounces the Mayor's proclamation as an insult to the people.

Everything has been very quiet to-day and there is nothing new to report regarding the agitation. The community is evidently awaiting and expecting some decided step. It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Council held a meeting this afternoon, but nothing has yet been made public regarding the proceedings. In conversation to-day, Kearney emphatically reiterated his statement, previously telegraphed, that neither he nor the Working Men's Party desired any conflict, and the first step must come from the other side. He further expressed confidence that none would occur. There is a rumor that Kearney is to be arrested to-night for his remarks at the meeting last evening.

CONSERVATIVES IN VIRGINIA.

DECLINING TO BE CONSIDERED DEMOCRATS—TRYING TO FIND OUT WHAT THEY ARE.

RICHMOND, Va., March 10.—The Conservative State Central Committee met here to-night for the purpose of calling a State Convention to select delegates to the National Democratic Convention. In a discussion upon the position of the members of the committee who had acted with the Readjuster Party in the last canvass, and who had been, as they claimed, read out of the Conservative party for their opposition to the McCulloch debt settlement, Dr. Wise, of Williamsburg, twice refused to say whether he would or would not pledge himself to support a Democratic or any other nominee for President, but finally said that as between Grant and Tilden he was in favor of the former, but as between Hancock and Grant he was in favor of Hancock. He was followed, in the same spirit, by Messrs. Grover, of Norfolk, and Stovall, of Henry County, who distinctly agreed with Dr. Wise in opposing any call for a State Convention, which call should include all who desire the election of a Democratic President. The proposed call is so wide as to include everybody who desires to be a Democrat in national politics, no matter of what disposition, color, or condition, present or past. Mr. Stovall said, in a prolonged appeal, that it was time for Virginia to lead the great progress of the South. He said there was on one side the dead carcass of Democracy, on the other hand the living force of a great party, and it became Virginia to be a part of the living, and not of the dead. The upshot was that the Readjusters who are members of the committee were entirely unwilling to take part in any Democratic or Conservative movement, and that they were holding aloof for future developments.

The committee finally decided upon May 19 as the time and Richmond as the place for holding the convention. A committee of three was appointed to invite the Readjusters to participate. Messrs. Wise, Groner, and Stovall entered a protest against the action of the committee.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATORS.

SURPRISES IN THE ELECTION OF A JERSEY CITY JUSTICE—THE WATER-WORKS BILL.

TRENTON, March 10.—Great excitement has prevailed to-day over the election of a Police Justice, to take Judge Davis's seat, in Jersey City. The office is comparatively a small one, but the struggle to secure it has been marked by much bitterness. The rule is, that in the choice of local officers elected as the Police Justice is, in joint meeting, the action of the local caucus is final. Of the three Republican members from Jersey City, Mr. Potts wanted John Van Alst chosen; Mr. Lawrence was willing to see any one of half a dozen candidates in his own district chosen; Mr. Stilsing had no candidate for the place, but it was generally understood that if the honor were thrust upon him he would blushingly accept it. These three legislators got together to-day and began to ballot for a candidate. Mr. Potts voted through 25 ballots for Van Alst. Mr. Lawrence voted for each one of the candidates in his district by turns. Mr. Stilsing voted at random for one or the other of the candidates. As luck would have it, he and Lawrence struck on the same name on one ballot. It was that of William C. Matthews. The three voters looked at each other in surprise, but it was decided unanimously to present Matthews's name to the joint meeting. During the short recess at noon Mr. Stilsing's friends were very active. In the joint meeting Mr. Lawrence nominated William C. Matthews. Mr. Voorhis, of Hunterdon, a Republican, nominated Assemblyman Stilsing. Despite an appeal to the Republicans of the two houses to stand by the action of the local Republican caucus, 41 votes were cast for Stilsing, and only 31 votes for Matthews. Of the 41 votes which Stilsing received 30 were cast by Democrats.

In the Senate this afternoon, Senator Rabe's bill, authorizing seven or more persons residing in this State to form a company to "construct, maintain, and operate water-works for the purpose of supplying any one or more of the cities, towns, and villages of this State and the inhabitants thereof with water," met with much opposition from Senator Francis, who said it was part of the scheme described in Monday morning's TIMES. Senator Rabe said that it was only to supply the North Hudson towns with water. The bill was passed by 11 votes. It contains a proviso that the water shall not be taken out of the State, and another forbidding the purchase of the Morris Canal water franchise. The Senate had a long struggle this afternoon over the bill for the construction of an elevated railroad in Hudson County. Senators Francis, Deacon, and others offered repeated amendments to the bill, but they were most of them defeated. One which was adopted require the projectors of the road to make the deposit of money required as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the projectors. Finally, after a two hours' struggle, the bill, on motion of Senator Hobart, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 11 to 9.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 10.—The State Democratic Executive Committee to-night decided to call a nominating convention for June 1. Delegates to Cincinnati and a State ticket will be chosen by the convention.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS

THE LEWIS WILL CONSPIRATORS FOUND GUILTY.

CONCLUSION OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY KEASBEY'S ARGUMENT — JUDGE NIXON'S CHARGE TO THE JURY—THE DEFENDANTS FOUND GUILTY AND BRADFORD RECOMMENDED TO THE MERCY OF THE COURT.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—The United States Court room to-day was filled to its utmost capacity with spectators, among whom were Attorney-General Stockton, Courtlandt Parker, and several prominent lawyers and clergymen and many ladies. The prisoners—Parks, Sacia, Allison, Bassford, and Bradford—arrived from the jail about 10 o'clock, and all of them appeared to be more concerned and anxious than on the previous days, particularly Dr. Parks, who was very pale and nervous.

District Attorney Keasbey resumed his argument, beginning with a review of the principal points of his argument of yesterday. When Parks closed his direct testimony, said Mr. Keasbey, his position seemed to be impregnable, and well might his counsel stand boldly before the court and say that he was willing to stand upon it, and say that they would place this man in the scales with that woman—that degraded, perjured wretch. But, when the cross-examination was through, he had condemned himself out of his own mouth. The letter of Parks to Col. Weston was stigmatized as an attempt to suborn that person to commit perjury in order to cover up the work in which Parks, according to Mrs. Lewis's statement, tempted and persuaded Mrs. Lewis to assume the part of the widow. He concluded by insisting that Parks was confessedly guilty, and that a verdict of guilty should be given against all the defendants.

Judge Nixon charged the jury, stating that the indictment was found under section 5,440 of the Revised Statues, which provides: "If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $1,000, and not more than $10,000, and to imprisonment not more than two years." He defined the offense in accordance with the statute, saying that the conspiracy need not be successful and might fall short of the actual commission of the fraud. Merely combining or agreeing to commit a fraud was sufficient to constitute the offense, without any loss to the Government, if any one of the parties had taken a step toward its execution. The section was very sweeping in its terms, and was, doubtless, intended to meet the party to the fraud against the Government at the very threshold of the perpetration of his crime, and render him liable to its penalties before the consummation of the fraud. The indictment was found against nine defendants and five of them were now on trial. The jury was brought to the consideration of these questions: First, Has the Government proved the existence of such a conspiracy as is described in the indictment? Second, Were any of the alleged acts performed by one or more of the parties to give effect to the fraud? Third, If such a conspiracy existed, were any of the defendants members of it?

In considering the first question, he stated the legal definition of a conspiracy, and explained that the statutory offense under the laws of the United States was not complete until some act was done by one of the conspirators to carry into execution the fraud. All the text-books agreed that the evidence in proof of conspiracy might be, and, from the nature of the case, generally must be, circumstantial, as all concerted action to violate the law or commit a fraud was secret, and shown by separate and independent acts tending to exhibit a common design. The common design was the essence of the charge, and to prove it it was not necessary to prove that the parties came together and actually agreed, in terms, to have the common design and to pursue it by common means. The jury would be justified in inferring the existence of a conspiracy if the Government satisfied it that any two of the defendants sided by their acts to accomplish the same unlawful purpose, although they never met to concert the means, or to give effect to their design. Nor was it necessary that the conspiracy should originate with the person charged. Every one in the conspiracy with a knowledge of its existence was regarded in law as an accomplice, and a party to all the acts done by any of the others, before or afterward, in furtherance of the common design. It would be safe, in determining the conspiracy, to reckon Mrs. Lewis as one of the parties. She had confessed, by her plea of guilty and in her testimony, that she was one, and the question was, did she stand alone, and if not, who were the others. If there was one other, then there was a conspiracy. As to the weight that was to be given Mrs. Lewis's and Caldwell's testimony, the fact that they were co-conspirators operated, and ought to operate, largely against the credibility of their testimony, but the jury was not bound to reject it on that account. While it would be unsafe, in ordinary cases, to convict any one on such testimony uncorroborated, the rule of law was that they were competent witnesses, and it was the duty of the jury to consider their evidence. The jury was not to rely on it unsupported except it produced the most positive conviction of its truth. Judge Nixon referred to the corroborative testimony of Mrs. Eickhorn, the detective, Julien, ex-Judge Fullerton, Mr. Whitlock, O'Keefe and others, and said if the Government had failed to convince the jury, the defendants, or any of them, were entitled to a verdict of acquittal.

As to the second point, that if there was a conspiracy, was any act done to give effect to the fraud, Judge Nixon said that if none of the acts charged were done, the indictment could not be sustained, but if any one act was done by one of the conspirators, every conspirator was chargeable, in law, with doing it, and was responsible for it and all the consequences. As to the third and last point, it was for the jury to determine how far the testimony went to satisfy it of the connection of the several defendants with the conspiracy. The Judge suggested that it should take up the cases of each of the defendants separately and apply the testimony—to look at the circumstances, surroundings and motives. He referred to the testimony bearing upon the connection of Dr. Parks and Mrs. Lewis together, and if the jury was not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, it should acquit. It should not be deterred by considerations of sympathy or mercy from finding a verdict of guilty. Its duty was to decide according to the evidence without regard to consequences. He then briefly referred to the evidence against Sacia, Bradford, Allison, and Bassford. As to the point raised by ex-Judge Hoffman, that the indictment was bad, the will not being admitted to probate, he charged that the United States had an interest in the will, and, therefore, the conspiracy to thwart its provisions was to defraud the Government of that interest.

The jury retired at 1:35 P. M., and after about two hours' deliberation returned with a verdict of guilty against all the defendants, and recommending Bradford to the mercy of the court.

TOO HEAVY TO CARRY AWAY.

OVER $120,000 IN GOLD BULLION STOLEN IN SIDNEY, NEB.—ALL BUT $13,000 RECOVERED.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, March 10.—A bold and successful robbery of gold bullion occurred at Sidney, Neb., to-day while the Union Pacific express agent, Snyder, was at dinner, the amount taken being variously estimated at $120,000 to $200,000. An entrance was effected through the floor of the express office, the robbery having evidently been planned in advance of the arrival of the treasure coach from the Black Hills. The bullion had just been transferred by Luke Voorhees, Superintendent of the stage line, to the express agent, and consisted of bricks and bars from different mills in Lead City and Deadwood Gulch. Robert Law, Superintendent of the Mountain Division of the Union Pacific Railway, accompanied by Jeff Carr, of the Rocky Mountain Detective Association, started from here on an engine at 3:30 P. M. to direct the pursuit of the robbers, who are reported to have gone in a northerly direction, well mounted.

A telegram from Sidney, just received, states that the treasure has been recovered, except $13,000. It was found under a pile of coal near the Union Pacific track, where a trackman had seen the robbers conceal something in the afternoon. One of the missing bricks, valued at $8,000, is from the Esmeralda Mine, Black-tail Gulch, near Deadwood, and was partly owned by Mr. Hibbard, of Cheyenne, and the Black Hills Telegraph Company. Of the remainder, $2,000 is in an express package.

The bullion was taken from a truck in the express office, which adjoins the telegraph office. The hole made in the floor of the office must have been made by experts, as no unusual noise was heard by the operator, who was in the adjoining room during the absence of the express agent. The immense weight of the treasure, 480 pounds avoirdupois, prevented the robbers from carrying it off, and they were compelled to conceal it at the first available spot—the coal pile.

REPORTS OF VARIOUS OFFENSES.

CRIMES MADE KNOWN YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

LACKAWAXEN, Penn., March 10.—Stephen E. Garlow, about 40 years old, was assaulted and brutally beaten by two men names James O'Donnell and Charles Home, at the depot in this place, last Sunday night. Garlow resides in Scott Township, Wayne County, Penn., and was on his way home from Washington, D. C., where he had been to receive pension moneys due him. The assault was made while Garlow was waiting to take a train for Honesdale, Penn. The ruffians knew he had been to Washington, and, doubtless, expected to obtain the money which they believed he had in his possession. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the assailants, and officers are in pursuit of them.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—L. D. Fletcher, part owner and William Ray, master of the American brig Mariposa, were charged before Commissioner Osborne to-day with having willfully wrecked their vessel on Chandeleur Island, on Feb. 17, for the purpose of securing the insurance thereon. The accused men were placed under $2,500 bonds each to appear for trial.

Milton Benner, Cashier of the late Citizens' Savings Bank, who was indicted last November charged with the embezzlement of $2,900 of the deposits of the bank, has been on trial here since Monday. After hearing the testimony District Attorney Finney to-day abandoned the prosecution. Benner is still under indictment charged with willful concealment of facts.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 10.—Special Agent W. T. Henderson to-day arrested Postmaster W. O. Bigelow, charging him with irregularities in the discharge of his official duties. He will be taken to Baltimore this afternoon. He has much property here, and has many friends. He came here during the war, being an officer in the Federal Army. He married here, and has a large family. The office was turned over to the bondsmen of Major Bigelow, who in turn have put the office in care of Grafton Munroe, Assistant Postmaster.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Detective Henderson, of the Post Office Department, brought to this city, this evening, Major W. O. Bigelow, Postmaster at Annapolis, charged with having hypothecated in New-York postage stamps to the amount of about $4,800 belonging to the United States. There is no charge of having robbed the Post Office of that city against him. He is held in charge of the detectives to-night and will have a hearing to-morrow before Commissioner Rogers.

PADUCAH, Ky., March 10.—Henry Simons, a farmer, living in this county, yesterday shot and killed Alf. Hudson, who had just returned from the penitentiary, having been pardoned by Gov. Blackburn, after serving three years of a 15-year sentence for incest. The difficulty arose about a land title.

IRONTON, Ohio, March 10.—Last Monday Solomon Gibson, a lad 8 years old, was found dead on the public road in the back part of the county. Three rocks were found near his body, with some of his hair clinging to them. No clue has yet been found as to the perpetrators of the deed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10.—Alfred Herts, the forger and defaulter, who was brought back from New-York last Monday morning, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement in the Circuit Court at Independence this morning, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. He thus carried out his expressed determination to get through his troubles as soon as possible. He will be taken to the penitentiary to-morrow. The young lady to whom he was engaged to be married is still confined to her bed by grief and mortification.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

ARRIVAL OF THE PIONEER BAND IN THIS COUNTRY—THEIR PECULIARITIES.

The Australia, which arrived from London yesterday, landed 27 steerage passengers at Castle Garden, among them seven women and one man, constituting the advance guard of "The Salvation Army," an organization of lay exhorters founded in England fourteen years ago by William Booth, a Dissenting clergyman, and now numbering over 100,000 persons. They created quite a sensation in the Garden and subsequently in the streets as they proceeded to the lodging-house that had been provided for them. They were all attired in a uniform of dark blue cloth, edged with bright yellow binding, and around their hats were broad bands of scarlet ribbon, inscribed with the words, "The Salvation Army," in large gilt letters. One of the women, who holds the rank of Captain, the other six being Lieutenants, carried a flag of blue and red, stuff, with a large yellow sun in the centre and bearing the title of the association. The male member of the band, whose name is George Railton, is known as a Commissioner, and will have charge of the future organization in the United States. He said that the "army" owed its foundation to a visit made by Mr. Booth to London in 1865. He was struck with the vast number of persons there who never attend divine service and resolved to devote himself to remedying the evil. Gathering around him a band of earnest Christians, he commenced a series of open-air meetings, and thus formed the nucleus of what was at first known as the Christian Mission. In 1878 the title of "The Salvation Army" was adopted as being less calculated to repel the persons whom it was designed to gather, and who do not like to be spoken of as needing mission effort. In September last, according to a circular furnished by Mr. Railton, there were in England 122 corps, under the command of 195 officers, using for services weekly 148 theatres, music halls, warehouses, and other buildings, holding at the annual rate of 45,000 open-air services and 60,000 in-door services and preaching to 74,000 persons in-door every Sunday evening and to 2,000,000 in the streets every week. Through its instrumentality 257 persons have been wholly employed in religious work, and 3,256 others stand ready to speak or labor in the cause whenever called upon. The "army" is said to be approved by 23 Mayors and magistrates, 17 Superintendents of Police, and 129 clergymen. Its funds are raised mainly by collections taken at the services. Last year there was raised in this way £12,000, while the general fund only amounted to £4,540. Mr. Railton says that he and his colleagues will depend on what they can collect. Their passage was paid to this country by the home association, and this they are expected to refund. They will endeavor to secure a hall, so as to begin indoor services on Sunday. Mr. Railton said that he had written ahead to Mr. James Gordon Bennett to get out some posters for him, and he was then about to call upon that gentleman in regard to them. He was much put out when informed that Mr. Bennett is in India. They will also preach in the streets to whoever will listen to them. The band gave a service of song in the Garden yesterday. It was noticeable that some of their hymns were set to American tunes, such as "Way down on the Suwanee River" and "Old Kentucky Home." They are all fresh, strong-looking young persons of about 30 years of age. A gentleman who was formerly a member of the army in England, and who emigrated to Philadelphia, started an organization on a similar principle in that city some time ago, but this is the first genuine delegation that has ever come to this country. They intend to spread themselves throughout the principal cities of the Union. Mr. Railton explained that the colors of the flag—red and blue—signify the blood and purity of Christ, and he was extremely anxious to have the fact published that the yellow had nothing to do with Orangeism.

A DUTCH INHERITANCE.

AND THE TROUBLE IT IS CAUSING TO THE VAN DEN ENDE FAMILY.

The Commissioners of Emigration recently received a communication from the Consul-General of the Netherlands, asking their assistance in complying with a request cabled by Mr. Van Lynden van Sandenburg, Minister of Foreign Affairs at The Hague, to detain two children, described as having been stolen by their stepfather, Carolus Van Den Ende, and supposed to be passengers on the steamer Rotterdam, which sailed from Rotterdam on the 21st ult. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was notified, and they detailed Detective Lundborg to look after the case. The Rotterdam arrived yesterday, and Van Den Ende and the children, who gave their names as Annie and John Kingma, aged respectively 12 and 9 years, were arrested. During the afternoon the Commissioners held an examination and elicited the following story: The father of the children, whose name was Johannes Kingma, resided for many years at Three Oaks, Mich., where they were both born. He died six years ago. A year later, their mother, whose maiden name was Saaktye Poortenya, married Van Den Ende, who emigrated to Three Oaks 27 years ago at the age of 12. His parents and eight brothers and sisters, all farming people, still reside there. About a year ago the grand uncle of the children died in Holland and left them 35,000 guilders, ($14,000.) Meantime, Mrs. Van Den Ende had borne two other children, aged now respectively 4 and 2 years, and on the Fourth of July last the entire family set sail for Holland, Van Den Ende says to draw the money and purchase a farm there. The Government had appointed two Trustees over the inheritance and they refused to hand the money over. They offered to pay for the board and education of the children, but this was not satisfactory to Van Den Ende. Being unable to get along over there, he says he determined to return. He acknowledges that he was warned by the Trustees not to take the two elder children with him, and that he stole on board the Rotterdam with them at midnight, taking no baggage and very little clothing along, but he asserts that his action was approved by their mother, and that she is to follow with the two younger children as soon as she can dispose of their household effects. He said he intended to proceed to Chicago, where he has a brother-in-law residing at Madison and Lasalle streets. The children, who are fat and hearty youngsters, corroborate their step-father's statement, and say that they do not wish to leave him. The officers of the Rotterdam testify that Van Den Ende treated them with uniform kindness on the voyage out. The little ones were very much terrified yesterday over their arrest. They were placed in charge of Matron Webb, at Police Head-quarters, to remain there until more can be learned about the case from Holland. It is thought possible that there may be a clause in the grand-uncle's will providing that, in case of their death, the money shall go to their mother. If this be so, it would be an easy thing for the step-father to lose them or place them in some institution here and then return and claim that they had died. Their names were not on the passenger list of the Rotterdam.

BISMARCK IN A BLOCKADE.

BISMARCK, Dakota Territory, March 10.—From Feb. 10 to March 9, no mail was received at this city, except a few letters by way of Deadwood and Omaha. A team left this city on Friday last for the mail on the blockaded train 80 miles east, and brought in 20 passengers and two tons of letter mail. Three tons of papers were left at the train and are expected this week. The snow has melted some, but it is still on the track. One hundred and twelve men are working 20 miles eastward, and can only clear two miles a day. Energetic work was delayed too long. Provisions are running short; there is no flour in the city, and provisions are being shipped by the Government from Fort Lincoln.

TRYING TO RETAIN THOMAS.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Musical Festival Association this afternoon, the resignation of George Ward Nichols, President, was accepted; also those of Directors J. Burnet, Jr., and Peter Rudolph Neff. The plan to retain Mr. Thomas at the head of the college by buying the controlling interest of the stock has been abandoned, but there is now some hope of success of the project to keep him here as the head of the orchestra training school.

THE NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

OMAHA, March 10.—The Democratic State Convention will be held March 31, at Columbus.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

BARRYVILLE, N. Y., March 10.—James Houghtaling, living a few miles north of Woodbourne, in Sullivan County, N. Y., was drowned in a spring near his residence a few mornings ago. For several years he has been subject to epileptic fits. It is supposed that he was suddenly attacked with one while in the act of stooping to fill his pail with water, and, falling into the spring head first, was unable to extricate himself. He leaves a wife and 13 children.

ALBANY, March 10.—An unmanageable locomotive ran into the wall of the round-house, at West Albany, last night, seriously injuring John Dow.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 10.—Abram V. Pells, a well-known citizen, was killed by the cars at the depot to-day.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The boiler in the two-story grist mill of Salomon Zeigler, at Brotherton, opposite St. Charles, Mo., on the Missouri River, exploded with terrific force yesterday morning and tore the old mill to atoms. Simon Zeigler, the proprietor's son, who acted as engineer, was killed outright, and a colored boy named Williams, the fireman, was so badly injured that he died an hour after the accident, which was caused by a lack of water in the boiler.

COLLISION IN THE NORTH RIVER.

A serious collision occurred on the North River last night. The ferry-boat New-Jersey, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, left the foot of Cortlandt-street at 10:15. She had just got clear of her slip when the Captain noticed the tow-boat Asa Packer coming down the river. He tried to have the boat stopped, but before he could do so she struck the tug. The deck hands of the tug were thrown into the river, and one of them, a man named Mount, was drowned. The tug was badly damaged. The ferry-boat escaped damage, and continued on her trip.

TRADE-MARK DECISION.

JUDGE DANIELS, OF THE SUPREME COURT, GRANTS AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE FIRM OF JENKINS & MORRILL, FLOUR-DEALERS, FOR COUNTERFEITING THE WELL-KNOWN TRADE-MARK OF ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

An action was brought in February last by the "Royal Baking Powder Company" against the firm of Jenkins & Morrill, dealers in flour and groceries in this City, to restrain that firm from the use of the word "*Royalty*" in connection with the manufacture and sale of baking powder. The allegations of the Royal Baking Powder Company are that the use of the word "*Royalty*" in connection with baking powder is an infringement of the word "Royal," the well-known trade-mark of the company in connection with the celebrated Royal Baking Powder, an article which has gained an almost world-wide reputation for its purity, and the simulation is calculated to deceive purchasers and defraud the public. The company also claim that the cans and boxes containing the baking powder of the said firm, as well as the labels thereon, are almost an exact imitation as to size, form, color, and printed matter of those in use by said company, and calculated still further to deceive.

The Royal Baking Powder Company in their action claim an accounting from the said firm for all baking powder sold by them under said simulated trade-mark, and claim to recover all profits of sale as damages. They also ask of the court a permanent injunction against any further use by the defendants or their agents or employes of the trade-mark "Royal" or any imitation or simulation thereof, such as "*Royalty*" or the like.

A preliminary injunction was obtained by the company at the beginning of the action, to be in force until its determination. On a motion made last week to vacate the said injunction an opinion has just been given by Judge Daniels, at the Special Term of the New-York Supreme Court, First Department, sustaining the injunction.

CONNECTICUT JUDGESHIPS.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10.—The constitutional amendment giving to the Governor the power of nominating to the Legislature the Judges for the Superior and Supreme Courts has passed both houses of the Legislature, and will be submitted to the people at the Fall election. It does away with nomination by Legislative caucus, but otherwise leaves the matter, as at present, in the hands of the Legislature.

O'LEARY AGAINST WESTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—There was a good attendance at the Pavilion to-night. Both men are in first-rate condition. At 9 o'clock O'Leary had scored 253 miles and Weston 248, having gained five miles on O'Leary during the afternoon.

KATE FIELD IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 10.—Miss Kate Field appeared at Horticultural Hall this evening in her new musical monologue "Eyes and Ears in London." A large and fashionable audience was present, and the entertainment was a great success.

Free Trade

Is England's commercial policy.

The United States are now supplying the Old World to a large extent with cereals, canned provisions, and nearly every description of manufactured goods, either of luxury or necessity, in successful competition with English producers.

The English newspapers, with their immense circulations, afford advertisers mediums for reaching masses of British consumers at comparatively insignificant expense.

For the benefit of American advertisers who wish to test newspaper advertising in Great Britain, we will contract for advertisements to appear in a leading London daily or weekly newspaper, with a guaranteed circulation exceeding 200,000 *copies* at each issue, for 25 cents per line. General advertisers looking to develop or extend an export business cannot afford to pass this offer. We also contract to place advertisements in any newspaper or magazine published in *Great Britain*, *Germany*, or *France*; also, in all the best publications of *Australia*. Direct communication by every mail steamer. For special combinations, lists, catalogues, rates, and estimates for any line of advertisements, address

GEO. L. BAKER,
Contractor for Newspaper Advertising,
No. 19 Spruce-st.,
—*Advertisement.* New-York City.

Congress Water.—Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid, or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

Best Breads for the Best Bred.—Try them. Circulars free. HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, 74 4th-av.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

DIED.

BEATTY.—At Stamford, Conn., March 9, SARAH M., wife of Robert W. Beatty, and eldest daughter of the late John T. Moore, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Redeemer, 4th-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

BEACH.—At Newcastle, Westchester County, N. Y., Wednesday, March 10, SARAH M., wife of Lewis Beach, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence on Saturday, 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BRYCE.—Early Wednesday morning, March 10, ELIZABETH S. BRYCE, daughter of the late Benjamin Stephens, and wife of J. S. Bryce.

The funeral will be on Friday afternoon, March 12, at 2 o'clock, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

☞ Georgetown (D. C.) papers please copy.

CRANE.—The Young Women's Christian Association will hold a memorial service for their late President, Mrs. WILLIAM N. CRANE, on Thursday, March 11, at 4 P. M., in their hall, No. 7 East 15th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DASHIELL.—March 8, 1880, the Rev. R. L. DASHIELL, D. D., in the 55th year of his age.

Funeral Thursday, March 11, at 2 P. M., from St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, N. J.

DENTON.—Suddenly, in Callahan County, Texas, Feb. 9, 1880, HUNTINGTON DENTON, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Henry Trowbridge, No. 150 Temple-st., New-Haven, Conn.

HAINES.—Suddenly, at Palatka, Fla., on March 5, WILLIAM A. HAINES, of this City, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Saturday morning, March 13, at 10 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

MOHLICH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 10, INA LOUISE, daughter of Charles F. and Rosine Wohlfort Moslich, aged 7 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to funeral services, at No. 18 Macdougal-st., on Thursday evening, 7:30 o'clock. Interment Friday morning.

MOUNT.—At his residence, Stamford, Conn., on the 8th inst., HENRY BRYTON MOUNT, late of this City, and son of the late Richard E. Mount.

Funeral at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, on Saturday morning next, at 10:45 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the 9:05 train from this City.

PARKER.—At Meriden, Conn., Sunday, March 7, suddenly, AMY LEWIS, wife of the Hon. Charles Parker, aged 84 years.

Funeral at Meriden, Conn., Thursday, March 11, at 2:30 P. M.

WARNER.—On Tuesday, March 9, ANN, widow of the late William L. Warner, and eldest daughter of the late Edmund Arrowsmith, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, Leonard W. Warner, No. 138 West 12th-st., Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Interment on Friday, at Somerville, N. J.

WOOD.—At Garretson Station, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 9th inst., SAMUEL S. WOOD, in his 60th year, of typhoid pneumonia.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS S. SMITH'S BEST STORY,

NO. 20 OF THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

READY NEXT MONDAY,

Contains the opening chapters of a pathetic, dramatic story, entitled

EVELEEN WILSON;
EVELEEN WILSON;
EVELEEN WILSON;
EVELEEN WILSON;
EVELEEN WILSON;

OR, THE

TRIALS OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT GIRL.
TRIALS OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT GIRL.
TRIALS OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT GIRL.
TRIALS OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT GIRL.
TRIALS OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT GIRL.

BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.

This exciting and powerful story can be read only in the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

No. 20 of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY will also contain an accurate

LIKENESS OF FRANCIS S. SMITH.

A COMING ART SALE

OF THE FIRST IMPORTANCE.

MR. J. ABNER HARPER'S ENTIRE COLLECTION OF OIL AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS,

Now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, and to be sold by auction at Chickering Hall,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, MARCH 12 AND 13,

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE WHATEVER.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

"Every canvas in this collection has evidently been selected with great care by Mr. Harper for its quality, pleasing composition, and masterly rendering, each work stands as a monument of praise to the artist who created it."

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"The owner has shown excellent taste and judgment in the choice of these works, and the public can only be benefited by their distribution."

From the New-York Herald.

"We have been agreeably surprised and pleased with the collection. There are a great number of admirable works of moderate size and thoroughly representative of their authors."

From the New-York Times.

"Very few collections offered for sale hitherto have contained so many excellent pieces by modern Europeans, and the present owner will not only have the satisfaction of getting good prices for what must have cost a small fortune, but the opportunity of showing proofs of an excellent taste for art; one hardly knows where to begin."

From the Evening Post.

"Never was there shown in this City a collection of pictures the subjects of which were more happily chosen."

Reserved seats for the sale may be had at the Art Rooms, or of Mr. S. P. AVERY, No. 86 5th-av., who will assist in the management, and will execute orders to purchase, free of charge.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 11, at Clinton Hall. Now on exhibition.

Oil-paintings, Water-colors, &c., large and small, in great variety, sold peremptorily to close consignments and advances.

BANGS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
NOS. 739 AND 741 BROADWAY,
will sell
MONDAY, March 15, and following days at 3:30 P. M.,
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The second part of the LIBRARY of ANDREW L. ODELL, Esq., comprising an extremely interesting and valuable collection of

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RARE OLD ENGLISH BLACK-LETTER BOOKS, EARLY ENGLISH POETRY and the DRAMA, SHAKESPEARIANA, PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS, ORIGINAL EDITIONS AND REPRINTS OF EARLY FRENCH POETRY, ROMANCES, FARCES, &c., including, also, an important collection of the most valuable works on BIBLIOGRAPHY, LITERARY HISTORY, and the History of PRINTING and WOOD ENGRAVING, &c., &c.

THE FOREST AND STREAM.

OUT TO-DAY, CONTAINS: "Unfrequented Regions of the Adirondacks;" a story of Stonewall Jackson, entitled "Dolling for Trout;" "Books of Reference in Natural History;" "Acclimatization of White Fish in New-Zealand;" "The Muskoka Lake Country;" important and noteworthy articles on "Mutual Interests of Sportsmen and Farmers," and "The International Rifle Match;" Duck Shooting on Long Island;" "Winter in North Carolina;" "Should the Gun be Tared?" Shooting, Rifle, and Archery Scores. The Yachting Department is unsurpassed.

For sale by all news-dealers. Price 10 cents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 1:30 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 12:30 P. M., for Europe by steam-ship Parthia, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Germany, France, &c., by steam-ship Silesia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 1 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Baltic, via Queenstown; on Saturday, at 4:30 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 4:30 P. M., for Scotland, direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York March 10. The mails for Havana leave New-York March 11 and 13. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York March 12. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York March 12 and 13. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco March 15. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco March 20. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1880.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS AGO

DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced to the public, and it has never failed to give satisfaction. It cures every case of croup, if given when first attacked; also, diarrhœa, dysentery, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the back, chest, and limbs. No one giving it fair trial will ever be without it. Over 600 physicians use it in their practice. Although strong, it is guaranteed to be perfectly innocent to take internally. Sold by all the druggists at 25 cents and 50 cents.

"OLD JUDGE" CIGARETTES.

We will pay $500 for the arrest and conviction of any person found guilty of refilling our "Old Judge" cigarette wrappers or packages with other cigarettes.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOHN SHERMAN.

(Ready March 15.)

A LIFE OF HON. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury, containing a detailed account of his life and public services. By Rev. S. A. Bronson, D. D.

The author is peculiarly well fitted for the work he has chosen, from his long acquaintance and close personal relations with the distinguished Secretary, and its preparation has had throughout Mr. Sherman's approval.

R. W. DERBY & CO., Publishers, Columbus, Ohio.

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☞ AGENTS WANTED.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 10.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4½s, C., '91.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$100,000....107⅞	10,000...b3.106⅛	1,100.....106⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 4s R., 1907.	U. S. 6s R., '81.
$50,000....106⅛	10,000 bcsh.105¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 4½s, C., '91.	U. S. 4s R.
$6,000....107⅝	10,000....106⅛

SALES TO 3 P. M.

Alabama, class A.
$10,000....58
La. consol. 7s.
4,000....49¾
R. H. & R. 1st.
20,000....59½
Ind.Dec.& Spg.1st
1,000....108
N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d 5s f.
5,000....86⅞
5,000....86
N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d consol.
1,000....91¼
2,000....91¼
45,000....91
Mo. K.& T. con.as.
20,000....102½
Lat. Bl. & M. 1st.
1,000....100
C. C. & I. C. 1st T.Co. con.as.sum.
5,000....85½
C. C. & I. C. inc.
10,000..b3. 42
C. & O. 1st. ser. b.
15,000....69
15,000....69¼
C. & O. cur. int.
3,000....44
C. C. C. & I. 1st.
1,000....119
C. St. L. & N. O. inc.
5,000....76½
Mob. & O. 1st db.
17,000....72
5,000....72½
St. L.& I. M. 2d pf. in.
1,000....83
St. L.& I. M. 1st pf. in.
10,000....91
Adams Express.
10....112
United States Ex.
15....49
Consol. Coal.
100....34
Quicksilver.
200....21½
Cen. Arizona Min.
100....8¾
2500..b3. 9
Little Pittsburg.
150....s3. 10¼
200....10
200....10
50....10¼
La Plata Mining.
300....6¾
Deadwood Mining.
100....18
Standard Mining.
300....29¾
100....29
Sutro Tunnel.
500....3¼
500....3¼
Quicksilver pf.
300....70
200....71
100....71¼
New Central Coal.
300....32
100....32¼
Del. & Hudson.
300....84¼
110....84¼
200....84¼
300....84
100....84¼
300....84⅛
400....84¼
100....84
200....84
100....84
100....84
100....84
300....84
Atlantic & Pacific.
100...b3. 46¾
100....46¼
200....46¼
300....46¼
200....46½
300....46½
200....46
Western Union.
110....111⅝
200....111½
150....111½
300....111
100....110⅞
100....111¼
200....111⅛
100....b3.112
100....111⅛
100....111⅛
300....111⅛
300....111¼
100....111
300....111¼
500....111¼
100....111¼
N. Y. C. & Hud.
700....132
60....132⅛
120....132
Illinois Central.
100....103⅛
38....102⅞
500....102
100....101⅞
Rock Island.
100....150⅝
Bur., C. R. & N.
100....65
Boston Air L. pf.
20....52
50....51
Lou., N. A. & C.
600....100
Pacific Mail.
800....55¼
500....55⅝
900....56
700....56
300....56
500....55⅝
100....55½
200....55¼
400....55⅜
300....55¼
100....55⅝
300....55⅜
100....55⅛
300....55
400....55¼
100....55⅛
200....55
200....55
100....55
300....54¾
1000....54½
100....54½
150....54⅝
200....54½
300....54⅝
100....54⅜
1000....54½
2000....54½
1500....54½
100....54⅝
N. Y., L. E. & W.
700....46⅝
1700....46⅞
3600....46¾
2400....46¾
1500....46⅞
1600....46⅝
1100....46¾
3600....46
1500....46¼
1000....46
500....45¾
100....45¾
1500....45⅝
1000....45⅝
100....45⅝
1500....45½
1000....45¼
1300....45¼
500....45¼
2500....45⅛
1000....45⅛
1500....45
1400....44⅞
1000....44¾
St. Paul & S. C.
100....42
100....b3. 43
200....42¾

N. Y., L. E.& W. pf.
1000....70½
300....70⅝
200....70½
300....70½
300....70⅝
400....70⅝
300....70½
400....70¾
100....70½
Lake Shore.
300....109⅜
800....109⅜
800....109¼
1800....109⅛
300....109⅛
300....109¼
100....109¼
100....109¼
600....109¼
1100....109¼
300....109
100....109¼
Union Pacific.
50....92½
100....s3. 92⅝
100....92⅝
300....92½
100....92½
100....92½
300....92¼
200....92⅛
Central of N. J.
100....88¼
300....88¼
1200....88
200....88¼
300....88½
300....88
100....88¼
300....87¾
300....87¾
100....87¾
100....87
Michigan Central.
300....92½
200....92¾
1600....92⅞
200....93
300....93¼
100....93½
500....93½
300....93¼
300....92⅞
200....92⅞
100....92½
100....92⅞
North-western.
300....93
400....93½
100....93⅛
100....93½
100....93¼
200....93¼
400....93⅛
800....s3. 93
400....92⅞
400....92¾
100....92½
100....92⅝
St. Paul.
400....81½
100....b3. 81⅝
100....81⅝
100....81¾
300....81⅝
600....81¾
300....81⅝
100....81½
200....81¼
200....81½
1000....81
100....80⅞
100....b3. 81⅛
St. Paul pf.
100....103⅞
Chi., St. P. & Mn.
100....b3. 55
100....55⅛
100....b3. 55¼
200....55
300....55½
100....56
W. St. L. & Pac.
200....45¼
300....45¾
300....45¾
500....45¾
1000....45
100....44½
100....44⅞
50....44⅝
100....44½
200....44⅛
Wab., S. L. & P. pf.
100....69⅜
1000....69
200....68⅞
400....69¼
100....69⅛
300....69
100....69¾
100....69¼
300....69⅛
200....69
100....69
Del., Lack. & W.
100....93⅝
100....93¼
300....93⅝
1000....b3. 93⅝
100....93¼
1000....93¾
300....93½
400....93⅛
100....93
1500....93
400....93¼
100....93⅛
100....92½
Ches. & Ohio.
100....b3. 24¼
700....23⅞
300....23⅞
100....23¾
200....23¾
210....24
1100....23½
100....23½
200....23¼
Canada Southern.
225....67¼
200....67½
100....67
200....67
100....66⅞
100....66¾
Central Pacific.
100....81¼
100....81⅛
100....81
Marietta 1st pf.
100....11¼
100....11
H. & Texas Cent.
50....88⅞
100....88
300....88
700....88⅝
300....88
100....87¾
100....87½
500....87¾
Louisv. & Nashv.
100....160
100....158¼
Lake Erie & West.
400....35¾
100....35⅝
100....35⅝
100....35½
400....35
100....34¾
100....35⅛
100....35⅛
200....s3. 34¾
Chicago & Alton.
131....106⅛
150....106⅛

Kansas & Texas.
200....45
100....44¾
100....44½
300....44⅝
300....44½
200....44½
200....44¼
300....44¼
100....44⅛
100....44⅛
300....44
500....44
100....44¼
1800....44
300....44¼
300....44¼
100....44¼
700....44¼
Manhattan.
300....50¼
300....50½
100....50¾
100....50⅝
300....50¾
300....50¾
100....50½
100....50⅝
100....50⅝
100....51
1900....51¼
500....51½
600....51½
300....51¾
300....51¾
100....51¼
100....51⅞
100....51
300....50¾
500....50½
300....50
N. Y., N. H. & H.
10....157
Metropolitan.
100....116¼
N. Y. Elevated.
200....125⅞
Northern Pacific.
500....33
200....32¾
Northern Pac. pf.
600....56
Nash., C. & St. L.
100....112½
400....b3.113¼
400....b3.113
300....112¾
100....112½
300....112
200....111
300....111
100....111
N. Y., Ont. & West.
100....28¾
100....28⅝
100....28½
1100....28⅝
100....28⅝
Peo., Dec. & Evl's.
100....24¼
50....24¼
100....24
Phila. & Reading.
300....70⅝
300....71
400....70⅞
300....70⅞
600....70⅞
200....70⅞
200....70⅞
Rome & Watert'n.
200....33
St. L. & I. M. s.e.
500....61⅛
25....61
100....61¼
100....61⅛
100....61⅛
100....61⅛
100....61
500....61
100....60⅞
100....61¼
51....60⅞
400....61
100....61⅛
50....61¼
100....61⅛
300....61⅜
600....61⅝
200....60¾
200....60¾
100....60½
100....60½
100....b3. 60¾
Ohio & Miss. pf.
300....s3. 75⅝
200....75
100....75⅝
100....75
Ohio & Miss.
300....40⅝
100....40⅝
500....40
100....40
200....39¾
1100....39⅝
800....39½
100....39
2100....38½
300....38⅞
900....38¾
2000....38⅞
1000....38⅝
700....38⅜
900....38⅞
300....39¼
400....39¼
1000....39¼
500....39¼
1000....39¼
700....38⅞
200....38⅝
300....38½
100....38½
500....38⅝
300....38⅝
200....38⅝
300....38⅞
400....39⅛
300....39
500....38⅞
1400....38⅞
300....38⅝
200....38⅝
200....38⅝
400....38½
100....37⅞
100....37½
500....37⅝
200....37⅜
300....37⅜
St. L. & San. Fra.
100....44½
1000....45
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.
500....82
500....82½
600....81⅞
Mar. & Cin. 2d pf.
450....7½
Han. & St. Jo.
200....39⅛
300....39¾
200....39½
200....39⅝
300....39
500....38⅞
400....38⅝
Han. & St. Jo. pf.
600....73⅛
200....72⅞
100....72⅞
100....72¾
200....72½
100....72¼
C. C. & I. C.
300....18⅛
200....18¼
100....18⅛
500....s3. 18⅛
500....18
100....17½
100....17
Mobile & Ohio as.
100....26
200....25¾

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MARCH 10.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Calaveras.
1100....b.c.1.70
200....b.c.1.65
300....b.c.1.60
100..b.c.b3.1.60
300....b.c.1.55
100....b.c.1.60
100....b.c.1.55
100....a.c.b3.1.55
500..a.c.s3.1.50
South Bodie.
100....b.c. .84
200..bc.b10. .84
500....b.c. .83
300..bc.b10. .83
100....b.c. .85
200....b.c. .85
500..bc.b10. .85
500....b.c. .85
100....b.c. .85
200....b.c. .85
200..b.c.s3. .85
1500....b.c. .85
100.... .84
500....a.c. .85
Granville.
1000....b.c. .35
100..ac.b30. .35
Bulwer.
10....b.c.s3.9
Dahlonega.
300....b.c. .19
100.... .19
Moose.
300....b.c.1.10
100..b.c.b3.1.10
2000....b.c.1.15
300..b.c.b3.1.20
100.... 1.10
South Bulwer.
200..b.c.s3.1.70
100....b.c.1.75
100..ac.b15.1.80

Buckeye.
500....b.c. .60
1000..b.c.c. .60
3000..bcb30. .63
1500....b.c. .60
2500....b.c. .61
1000..bcb30. .62
500..b.c.s3. .60
2000..bcb30. .62
400....b.c. .61
1000..bcb10. .61
500..b.c.b10. .60
500..bc.b10. .61
500....b.c. .59
1000....b.c. .60
5000..bcb30. .61
1000....b.c. .60
500..bc.b20. .61
500..b.c.s3. .60
300.... .59
100.... .59
1000....a.c. .60
Tip Top.
200..b.c.s3.4.75
100....b.c.4.80
Bodie.
500....b.c.9
South Hite.
100..b.c.s3.1.90
100..bc.s60.1.90
300....b30.9
Leadville.
1000....b.c.8
500....s60.2.95
100....s60.3
Great Eastern.
500..bc.b30. .47
1200..c.s3. .48
700....a.c.s3. .47
3000..acb15. .47
Consol. Virginia.
110....b.c.4.60
20....a.c.4.60

Gold Placer.
100....b.c. .75
100....b.c. .74
100....b.c. .73
500..b.c.s3. .72
500....b.c. .70
500....s3. .70
500....a.c. .69
California.
10....b.c.3.50
American Flag.
200.... .81
300..acb30. .84
500..ac.b60. .86
Goodshaw.
400.... .35
Climax.
50.... 2.40
100....a.c.2.25
100..ba.b60.2.40
1100....a.c.2.20
Green Mountain.
130.... 2.15
Lacrosse.
500....a.c. .50
500..ac.b15. .50
Plumas.
100....a.c.1.90
Hukill.
100..ac.b30.3.95
Rappahannock.
1000....a.c. .41
500..a.c.b3. .42
Lucerne.
500....a.c. .17
1500....a.c. .18
500....a.c. .17
Imperial.
50....a.c. .86
New-York & Col.
200..ac.b30.2.05
Tuscarora.
300....b.a. .33

WEDNESDAY, March 10—P. M.

The stock speculation opened firm, and several shares recorded higher prices. The improvement was followed by a sharp spell of depression, and under free sales the entire list declined. Nashville and Chattanooga fell off 9 ℘ cent. and the general market ½ to 3½ ℘ cent. Subsequently, there was a recovery of ½ to 4 ℘ cent., the latter in Nashville and Chattanooga, but in the afternoon, when it became known that the Secretary of the Treasury had purchased only $2,000,000 bonds for the sinking fund, instead of from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000, as had been confidently anticipated the market became quite depressed, and the improvement was lost. The bears made strenuous efforts to help along the downward movement by circulating rumors calculated to create alarm. There can be no question that the day's speculation resulted in the creation of a very large short interest, an element of strength which has for some time been a desideratum for those who are operating on the bull side of the account. The Western Union report was favorably regarded on the Street, and the action of the Directors in not increasing the dividend, notwithstanding the large surplus in the company's treasury, was commended by conservative holders of the stock. The earnings of the various railroads as received for the first week in March, make a highly-favorable showing, and reflect the great improvement in trade throughout the country. Among the miscellaneous shares, a considerable degree of speculative attention centred in the elevated railroad stocks, more especially Manhattan, and the probable issue of the pending legislation at Albany is awaited with much interest. The general market displayed a rather firm undertone in the final dealings.

The transactions aggregated 435,941 shares, including 66,400 Erie, 45,300 Pacific Mail, 43,850 Ohio and Mississippi, 34,050 Wabash, 22,800 Manhattan Elevated, 21,550 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 15,800 Nashville and Chattanooga, 14,200 Kansas and Texas, 13,120 Western Union, 11,750 Iron Mountain, 10,300 Lake Shore, 9,800 St. Paul, 9,700 Delaware and Hudson, 9,400 Reading, 9,300 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 8,800 Michigan Central, 8,700 North-west, 8,200 New-Jersey Central, 8,100 Little Pittsburg, and 7,500 Houston and Texas.

North-western common fell off from 93½ to 93¼, rose to 93⅞, declined to 92½, and rallied to 92¾; St. Paul common fell off from 82 to 81¼, rallied to 81¾, and declined to 80⅞; Lake Shore fell off from 110 to 109, and rallied to 109¼; Canada Southern declined from 67½ to 66¾; Michigan Central from 94¼ to 92¼; Erie from 46¾ to 44⅝, and preferred from 71¾ to 70½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 94½ to 93½, recovered to 94⅜, and, still later, sold down to 92⅜; Delaware and Hudson rose from 84½ to 85¼, and fell off to 84; Jersey Central declined from 89½ to 88, rallied to 89, and fell off to 87; Reading declined from 71½ to 70; New Central declined from 31⅜ to 31½, and rose to 32¼; Chesapeake and Ohio advanced to 24¼, fell off to 23¼, and finally sold at 23⅜; C., C. and I. C. rose to 19½, and dropped to 17; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis declined from 56⅛ to 55; Hannibal and St. Joseph from 39⅞ to 38⅞, and preferred from 73⅞ to 72¼; Houston and Texas rose from 91 to 91½, and declined to 87⅜; Lake Erie and Western fell off from 36¼ to 34¾; Louisville and Nashville from 160 to 158¼; Nashville and Chattanooga from 120 to 111; the last named recovered to 115, reacted to 111, and closed at 112; Marietta and Cincinnati First preferred dropped from 12 to 10½, and closed at 11¼; do. Second preferred sold at 8½@7⅞; Ontario and Western declined from 29¼ to 28¼; Manhattan Elevated rose from 48¾ to 52, and reacted to 50; Kansas and Texas rose to 45¾, fell off to 44, and closed at 44½; Mobile and Ohio sold down to 25¾; Northern Pacific fell off from 33½ to 32¾, and preferred from 56⅜ to 56; Ohio and Mississippi rose to 41½, fell off to 39¾, recovered to 40⅝, and dropped to 37¼; the preferred declined from 75½ to 75½; St. Paul and Sioux City rose to 43¼, while the preferred fell off to 79½; Wabash rose from 45½ to 46, and fell off to 44½; the preferred rose from 69⅜ to 70½, and declined to 68½; St. Louis and San Francisco sold at 44½@45, preferred at 59½@59¾, and First preferred at 82@83; Iron Mountain declined from 62¾ to 60½, and recovered to 60¾; Union Pacific fell off from 93½ to 92⅛, and rallied to 92½; Central Pacific declined to 81¼; Western Union declined from 112½ to 110⅞, recovered to 112, and reacted to 111½; Atlantic and Pacific declined from 47¾ to 46; American District rose to 75⅝, and fell off to 74¾; Pacific Mail declined from 58 to 54½, recovered to 57⅜, and fell off to 54¼; New-York Central sold at 132@132¼; New-York Elevated rose to 125⅞ and Metropolitan to 117, but the latter reacted to 116¼; Chicago and Alton sold at 106¼@106½; Pittsburg at 111½; New-York and New-Haven at 157; Illinois Central declined from 103⅞ to 101⅞. Among mining stocks, Central Arizona rose from 8½ to 9; Little Pittsburg fell off from 9½ to 9, rose to 10⅜ and closed at 10⅛; Quicksilver sold at 21½, while the preferred fell off to 70, and closed at 71¼; Sutro declined from 3½ to 3¼.

The Money market was without essential change to-day, and the major portion of the business in call loans was effected at 5@6 ℘ cent. In a few instances a slight commission in addition to legal interest was paid for accommodations. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16 premium, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, scarce, buying 3-32@⅛, selling ¼; New-Orleans, commercial, 50 discount, bank 1 premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago, weak and 25 discount, and Boston par.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London strong and higher, at 97¾@97⅞ for money, and 98 for the account. United States Governments were quiet and unchanged. American railway securities were weak and generally lower; Erie common declined from 48 to 47½; Reading from 36½ to 36¼; Pennsylvania from 53¾ to 53⅝, and Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 65 to 64¼; Illinois Central fell off from 106@107 to 105½, but recovered to 106; Erie consolidated Seconds advanced from 93½ to 94. Bar Silver declined to 52d. ℘ ounce, and Mexican dollars to 51d. India Council bills were allotted to-day at an advance of 1-16d. ℘ rupee. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 82f. 82½c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f. 26½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm, with actual business nearer the posted rates than on yesterday. Bankers' bills sold at $4 84¾@$4 85 for 60 days, and at $4 87½@$4 87¾ for demand; cables at $4 88@$4 88¼, and commercial at $4 83¼@$4 83¾.

The proposals to sell bonds to the Government for the sinking fund to-day amounted in the aggregate to $12,670,350, at the following prices: 6s of 1880 at 103.99@104.05; 6s of 1881 at 105.79@106, and 5s of 1881 at 103.40@103.75. Bids were accepted to the amount of only $2,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that nearly all the offerings were at or near the market prices. The awards were made at the following prices: 6s of 1880 ($738,000) at 104 and under, and 5s of 1881 ($1,262,000) at 103.44 and under.

Government bonds were a shade lower on a moderate business. The low prices at which bonds were offered to the Secretary of the Treasury for the sinking fund naturally tended to weaken the market. Railroad mortgages were generally lower, the decline ranging from ¼ to 2 ℘ cent., the latter in C., C. and I. C. incomes, which opened at 44 and closed at 42; Kansas and Texas Firsts fell off to 102½; do. Seconds to 67; Erie consolidated Seconds to 91; do. funded 5s, to 85; Chesapeake and Ohio, series B, to 69; do., currency 6s, to 44; Ohio Central Firsts to 91½; do., incomes, to 56⅜; Mobile and Ohio First Debentures to 75; Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible to 107; C., C. and I. C. supplementary to 85½; New-York Central coupon Firsts to 126; Iron Mountain First preferred incomes to 91; do. Seconds do. to 82; the last-named closed at 83; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts advanced to 60, and reacted to 59½; Ohio and Mississippi Seconds rose from 116¼ to 117; Central and Union Pacific Firsts were taken freely at 113@113¼; the New-Jersey Central issues continue firm and in demand. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols were more active and advanced to 50; District of Columbia 3.65s sold at 95⅝, Tennessee new at 32, and Virginia deferred at 8.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1880.

Receipts	$994,969 91
Payments	404,006 19
Balance, coin	102,162,654 88
Balance, note	6,038,128 74

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 10.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅞	106⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108	107⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105⅞	105⅞
Adams Express	112	113
American Express	57	57½
Albany and Susquehanna	107¼	107½
Alton and Terre Haute	23¾	23¼
Alton and Terre Haute pref	54	54
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	47¼	46
American District Telegraph	75	74¾
Boston Water Power	17¾	17⅛
Boston Air Line	51	51
Boston Land Company	10½	10½
B., C. R. and Northern	66	65
Canton	58	58¼
Canada Southern	67½	67¼
Climax Mining	2½	2½
Caribou Mining	3	3¼
Central Arizona	8⅞	9
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	41½	41½
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind	78½	78¾
Chesapeake and Ohio	23¾	23⅜
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref	33¼	33½
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref	25¼	25¼
C., C. and I. C	19	17
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	143¾	143⅝
Chicago and Alton	107	106½
Chicago and Alton pref	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	56⅛	55
Chicago and North-west	93⅝	92⅝
Chicago and North-west pref	107	106⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	81⅞	81⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	104½	103⅞
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	150½	150⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	111	111½
Consolidation Coal	35	34
Cumberland Coal	33	33
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	94¼	92⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	84	84
Excelsior Mining	21	21
Frankfort and Kokomo	22½	22½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39⅞	39¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	74	72¾
Harlem	180	180
Homestake Mining	38	38
Houston and Texas	90	87⅝
Illinois Central	103⅞	101⅞
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western	39¼	39¾
Central Pacific	81¾	81¼
Ohio Central	26½	26½
Keokuk and Des Moines	16½	16½
Keokuk and Des Moines pref	38	38
Lake Shore	109⅝	109¼
Lake Erie and Western	35	34¾
La Plata	7	6¾
Louisville and Nashville	160	158¾
Little Pittsburg	10	10
Lou., N. Alb. and Chicago	104	100
Manhattan Railroad	49¾	50
Marietta	3	3
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref	12	11¼
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref	[illegible]	7¾
Metropolitan Railroad	116⅝	116¼
Michigan Central	94¼	92¾
Mobile and Ohio	26⅝	25¾
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	45⅝	44½
Morris and Essex	108⅝	108¼
Maryland Coal	27	26
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	120	112
New Central Coal	30¾	32¼
New-Jersey Central	89½	87
New-York Central	132⅛	132
New-York and New-Haven	157	157
New-York Elevated	125	125⅜
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	46⅝	44⅞
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref	71¾	70½
Northern Pacific	33⅝	32⅝
Northern Pacific pref	56⅝	56
Ohio and Mississippi	41⅛	37⅞
Ohio and Mississippi pref	75½	75
Oregon Railway and Navigation	109	109
Pacific Mail	58	54¼
Panama	188	188
Pennsylvania	210	210
Philadelphia and Reading	71½	70
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	116	116
Pullman Palace Car Company	118¼	118¼
Quicksilver	21½	21½
Quicksilver pref	71½	71¼
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	33½	33
Rensselaer and Saratoga	119	119
Standard Mining	28¾	29
Sutro Tunnel	3⅝	3¼
St. Louis and San Francisco	44⅝	45
St. Louis and San Francisco pref	60	59½
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref	83½	82½
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	62¾	60¾
St. Paul and Sioux City	42¾	43¼
St. Paul and Sioux City pref	80½	79½
New-York, Ontario and Western	29½	28¼
Union Pacific	93⅛	92½
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	45	44½
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref	69⅝	68⅝
Wells-Fargo Express	106	106
Western Union Telegraph	112½	111¼
United States Express	50	50

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Adams Express	113	113	100
American Express	57½	57½	300
Atl. and Pacific Tel.	47¾	46	3,850
American Dis. Telegraph	75⅝	74¾	700
Boston Air Line	51	51	170
B., C. R. and Northern	66	65	400
Canada Southern	67¼	66¾	1,225
Climax Mining	2½	2½	1,300
Central Arizona	9	8½	3,400
Chic. St. Louis and N. O.	42¼	41½	300
Chesapeake and Ohio	24¼	23¼	4,450
Col. Chic. and Ind. Cen.	19½	17	3,130
Chicago and Alton	106½	106¼	250
Chicago, St. Paul and M.	56⅛	55	2,000
Chicago and North-west	93⅞	92½	8,300
Chi. and North-west pref	106⅞	106⅞	400
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	82	80⅞	9,400
C., M. and St. Paul pref.	104⅛	103⅞	400
Chi., R. I. and Pacific	151⅝	150⅝	300
Cleveland and Pittsburg	111½	111½	120
Consolidation Coal	34	34	100
Central Pacific	81⅛	81	200
Del., Lack. and West.	94½	92⅜	21,550
Del. and Hudson Canal	85¼	84	9,700
Deadwood Mining	18½	18½	150
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39⅞	38⅞	5,100
Han. and St. Joseph pref	73⅞	72¼	4,200
Houston and Texas	91½	87⅜	7,500
Illinois Central	103⅞	101⅞	880
International and Gt. N.	47	47	100
Lake Shore	110	109	10,300
Lake Erie and Western	36¼	34¾	2,900
La Plata	6¾	6¼	320
Louisville and Nashville	160	158¼	600
Little Pittsburg	10⅜	9	8,100
Lou., N. Alb. and C.	100	100	600
Manhattan Railroad	52	48¾	22,800
Marietta and C. 1st pref	12	10	2,700
Marietta and C. 2d pref	8½	7½	1,000
Metropolitan Railroad	117	116	410
Michigan Central	94¼	92¼	8,800
Mobile and Ohio	26	25¾	300
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	45¾	44	14,200
Maryland Coal	26½	26	200
Nash., Chat. and St. L.	119	111	15,800
New Central Coal	32¼	31½	1,000
New-Jersey Central	89½	87	8,200
New-York Central	132¼	132	1,630
New-York and N. Haven	157	157	130
New-York, L. E. & West	46¾	44⅝	63,000
N. Y., L. E. & West. pref	70¾	70½	3,400
Northern Pacific	33½	32¾	1,300
Northern Pacific pref	56⅜	56	1,200
Ohio and Mississippi	41½	37¼	42,850
Ohio and Mississippi pref	75⅝	75	1,000
Ontario and Western	29¼	28¼	5,881
Ohio Central	26½	26½	100
Pacific Mail	57⅞	54¼	45,300
Peoria, Dec. and Evans	24¼	24	250
Phila. and Reading	71½	70	9,400
Quicksilver	21½	21½	200
Quicksilver pref	71½	70½	1,700
R., Wat. & Ogdensburg	33½	33	500
Standard Mining	29¾	29	2,830
Sutro Tunnel	3½	3¼	1,350
St. Louis and San Fran.	45	44½	1,300
St. L. and San F. pref.	59¾	59½	500
St. L. and San F. 1st pref	83	82	1,150
St. Louis and Iron M.	62¾	60½	11,750
St. P. and S. City	43¼	42⅝	1,000
St. P. and S. City pref.	79½	79½	100
Union Pacific	93½	92⅛	3,100
W., St. L. and Pacific	46	44½	12,250
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	70½	68½	21,800
Western Union	112½	110⅞	13,120
Total sales			435,941

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103¾	104
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103¾	104
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105⅛	105¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105½	105⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅝	103⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅞	108
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅞	107⅞
United States 4s, 1907, registered	106⅛	106¼
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅞	106⅞
United States currency 6s, 1895	125	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	125	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	125	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	125	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	125	....

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	.. @485½	484¾@485
Demand	.. @488½	487½@487¾
Cable transfers	.. @489	488 @488¼
Commercial	.. @ ..	483¼@483¾
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	485 @485¼
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@520	519⅜@520⅝
Demand	516¼@517½	516¼@518⅛
Cable transfers	.. @515	516⅛
Commercial	.. @ ..	522½@523⅛
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	520⅝@521¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	518¼@519⅜	519⅜@520
Demand	516¼@517½	516⅞@518⅛
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	520 @520⅝	520⅝@521¼
Demand	517½@518⅛	518⅛@518¾
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	95 @ 95¼	94⅞@ 95
Demand	95⅛@ 95⅜	95⅝@ 95¾
Commercial	.. @ ..	94½@ 94¾
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	95 @ 95¼

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$128,506,155
Balances	3,293,015

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	62¾	N. C. 6s, A. O.	29
Ala., class A, sm.	66	N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5	110
Ala., class B, 5s	91	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c.off	90
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	72¾	N. C. N. C. R., A. O.	110
Ark. 6s, fd.	20	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c.off.	90
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	5¼	N. C. f. a., '66-1900	10½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	6	N. C. f. a., '68-98	10½
Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O.	6	N. C. n. a., J. J., '92-8	17½
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	8¼	N. C. n. a., A. O.	17½
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	6	N. C. C. R.	4
Conn. 6s, '83-4	106	N. C. sp. t. cl. 1, '98-9	4
Ga. 6s, '80-86	100	N. C. sp. t. cl. 2	4
Ga. 7s, n.	110	N. C. sp. t. cl. 3	4
Ga. 7s, ind	109½	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Ga. 7s, g.	114	Ohio 6s, '86	109
Ill. coup. 6s	100	R. I. 6s, c.	115
Ill. w. l.	100	S. C. 6s, a. M. 23, '69, n.f.	5¼
Ky. 6s	100	Tenn. 6s o., '90-2-8	35¾
La. 7s, cn. '14	49¾	T. 6s n., '92-8-1900	31½
La. 7s, sm.	45	Tenn. 6s, n. n. a., '14	31½
Mich. 6s	103	Va. 6s, o.	20
Mich. 7s	114	Va. 6s, n., '66	20
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	102	Va. 6s, n., '67	20
Mo. 6s, due '86	106	Va. 6s, cn.	73
Mo. 6s, due '87	107	Va. 6s, ex mc.	35
Mo. 6s, due '88	108	Va. 6s, cn. 2d s.	35
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	109	Va. 6s, def.	8
Mo. H. & S. J. due '86	107	Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	94½
Mo. H. & S. J. due '87	107	Dis. Col. r.	94
N. C. 6s, o.	29		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br.	110	B. & R. n. 7s	120
B. H. & E. 1st 7s	59	K. & W. P. 1st 7s	105¼
B., C. R. & M. 1st 5s	90½	L. S. cn. c. 1st 7s	122½
C. & O. p. m. f. '98	108	L. S. cn. r. 1st	122¼
C. & O. 6s, g. s. B. int. d.	69½	L. S. cn. c. 2d 7s	117
C. & O. 6s, g. sm.	65	L. S. cn. r. 2d	117¼
C. & O. 6s, cur. in. d.	45	L. & N. 2d 7s, g.	105⅛
C. & O. 6s, cur. sm.	40	L. & N. C. br. 7s	110
C. & A. 1st 7s	117	N. & D. 1st 7s	109⅛
C. & A. s. f. 6s	108¼	L. E. & W. 1st 6s	100
La. & Mo. R. 1st 7s	110	L. E. & M. 1st 6s	103
La. & Mo. R. 2d 7s	103	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	103
St. L. J. & C. 1st 7s	113	Mich. C. cn. 7s	120½
C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	109¾	Mich. C. 1st 8s, s. f.	109
C. B. & Q. cn. 7s	121	Mich. C. 6s	107¼
C. R. I. & P. 6s c.	116	Mo., K. & T. cn. as.	102¼
C. R. I. & P. r. 6s	116	M. & O. n. 6s	101½
K. & D. M. 1st g. 5s	97	N. C. & St. L. 1st 7s	113¼
K. & D. M. 5s, sm.	97	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	105
C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s as.	107½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	126
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s as.	108¼	Hud. R. 7s 2d s. f.	109½
C. R. of N. J. adj. 7s	108¼	O. & M. 1st int. f. 2 to 5	91½
L. & W. cn. gtd. as.	98¼	Harlem 1st 7s, c.	123½
A. D. & I. 7s	112	N. Y. Elev. 1st 7s	113⅞
A. D. & I. 7s, as.	112	O. & M. cn. s. f. 7s	115
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. d.	125¼	O. & M. 1st 2d div. 7s	91
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ g. R. D.	112¾	Ohio C. 1st 6s	90
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, L. & M.	112	P. D. & E. 1st 6s	95½
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	114½	C. P. g. 6s	113
M. & St. P. cn. s. f. 7s	109½	C. P., C. & O. 1st 6s	104⅞
M. & St. P. S. W. d. 1st 6s	100½	C. P. S. J. b. 6s	104½
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s	108¼	C. P. l. g. 6s	105
C. & N. W. int. 7s	107¼	W. P. 6s	105
C. & N. W. cn. 7s	122	U. P. 1st 6s	113
C. & N. W. e. 7s	122	U. P. l. g. 7s	113½
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	108	U. P. s. f. 8s	113
C. & N. W. g. 7s	122	U. P. s. 6s	114
G. & C. ext. 7s	108	P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	103
G. & M. 1st 7s	118	P. R. of Mo. 2d 7s	109¼
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, s. f.	116	St. L. & I. M. 2d 6s, cl. A	98
C., C. & C. & I. g. 7s	110¼	St. L. & I. M. 2d 6s, cl. B.	76½
C. & L. & N. O. T. 1n. 7s	112	S. P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	101
C. & L. & N. O. 1st cn. 7s	108	K. P. 1st 6s, '95, s. s.	117
D., L. & W. 2d 7s	101¼	K. P. 1st 6s, '95, as.	104
D., L. & W. 7s	116	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, s. a.	116
D., L. & W. N. Y. 1st	112	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, as.	108
M. & E. 1st 7s	130½	K. P. inc. a. No. 11	78
M. & E. 2d 7s	112	K. P. inc. a. No. 16	75
M. & E. 7s of 1900	108	K. P. D. div. 6s, as.	108½
M. & E. cnv. 7s	104	K. P. D. div. 6s, as.	108
M. & E. 7s of '71	112	K. P. D. div. 1st cn. 6s	98
M. & E. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	110	T. & P. 1st 6s	103
D. & H. 1st 7s, '84	108	T. & P. I. & l. g. 7s	76½
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91	108½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s	125
D. & H. c. 7s	112	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 7s	125½
D. & H. reg. 7s	112	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 7s	120¾
D. & H. P. d. c. 1st 7s	112¼	C. & P. 4th cn. s. f. 6s	108
D. & H. P. d. r. 1st 7s	112	C. C. & I. C. 1st cn. 7s	98
A. & S. 2d 7s	110	P. & R. c. 6s, 1871	80
A. & S. 3d 7s	108	P. & R. gen. s. 6s	84
A. & S. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	111½	P. & R. c. sn. 6s	90
D. & R. G. 1st 7s	105	P. & R. inc. s. 7s	90
Erie 1st cn. 7s	105	St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	114½
Erie 2d ext. 5s	105¼	St. L. & I. M. & S. br. 1st 7s	108
Erie 3d ext. 7s	108	St. L. & I. M. C. & F. 1st 7s	108½
Erie 4th ext. 7s	104½	St. L. A. & T. H. 1st 7s	111
Long Dock 7s	115	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d ls. 7s	92
B., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	73	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d ls. 7s	90
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d cn. 7s	101	St. L. & St. L. 1st 6s	120
H. & St. J. 8s cv.	107½	St. P. & S. C. 1st 6s	103½
H. & T. C. 1st, M. L. 7s	110½	St. P., M. & M. 6s	103¼
H. & T. C. 1st, W. d. 7s	107	T., P. & W. p. e. n. 1st W. d.	129
H. & T. 1st, W. & N. 7s	107⅛	Wabash 7s, '79	99
H. & T. C. 2d M. L. 8s	114⅞	T. & W. 1st ext. 7s	109½
D. & S. C. 1st 7s	104	T. & W. 1st St. L. d. 7s	106⅞
C. F. & M. 1st 7s	103½	T. & W. 2d ext. 7s	104½
L. B. & W. 1st 3-4-5-6s	73½	Gt. W. 2d 7s	104
L. B. & W. 2d 3-4-5-6s	54	Q. & T. 1st 7s	106
L. & G. N. 1st 6s, F.	101¼	St. L. K. & N. O. d. 1st 7s	113
L. S. M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7s	111	St. L. K. & N. C. br. 6s	94
C. & T. s. f. 7s	109	W. U. s. f. 7s 1900	115
C. & T. n. 7s	111	S. V. W. W. 1st 6s	100
C. P. & A. 7s	118¼	O. R. & N. 1st 6s	98½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 10.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	121	123
United Railroads of New-Jersey	159	160
Pennsylvania Railroad	52	52⅛
Reading Railroad	34⅝	35
Lehigh Valley Railroad	51½	52
Catawissa Railroad preferred	50	50½
Northern Pacific Railroad	32¾	33⅛
Northern Pacific Railroad preferred	56⅝	56⅝
Northern Central Railroad	38	38½
Lehigh Navigation	37½	37⅝
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	19½	19¾
Hestonville Railway	23¾	24
Philadelphia and Erie	17½	17¾

The following are comparative railroad earnings of the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad Company:

	1879.	1880.	Increase.
Month of Feb.	$30,932 02	$135,430 18	$104,498 16
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.	50,498 00	279,730 38	229,231 38

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 10.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	9¼	Jackson	2⅞
Alta	3⅝	Leviathan	3-32
Argenta	21-32	Leeds	½
Belcher	9¼	Mexican	14⅞
Best & Belcher	19	Martin White	¾
Bullion	4⅞	Mono	7⅛
Bodie	8¼	Mammoth	1⅞
Belle Isle	1⅜	McClinton	21-32
Bechtel	3	Maybelle	½
Boston Consolidated	1¼	Manhattan	1⅞
Bulwer	8¾	Northern Belle	18⅞
Black Hawk	13-16	North Bonanza	7-16
Belvidere	2	Noonday	3
California	3⅞	North Belle Isle	13-32
Choller	3	Navajo	5-16
Consolidated Virginia	3⅞	Ophir	17⅞
Crown Point	3⅞	Oro	½
Consolidated Pacific	3½	Overman	5
Caledonia	1⅞	Potosi	4½
Dudley	11-16	Raymond & Ely	15-16
Eureka Consolidated	16¼	Savage	5⅞
Exchequer	3	Sierra Nevada	13
Gould & Curry	5⅛	South Bulwer	2⅞
Grand Prize	1⅝	Silver King	7½
Goodshaw	1⅝	Syndicate	1⅛
Hale & Norcross	5⅛	Silver Hill	13-16
Hillside	1⅛	Tioga	2⅛
Imperial	19-32	Tip Top	4⅝
Independence	1⅛	Union Consolidated	37¾
Julia Consolidated	1¾	Yellow Jacket	8⅞
Justice	1⅛		

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	16⅞	Cin., San. & Clev.	16½
Boston Land	10⅞	Eastern R. R.	43⅞
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	115	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	114	Calumet & Hecla	249½
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	134	Copper Falls	13
Atch. & Top. l. 8s	134	Duncan Silver	3½
Eastern R. R. 3½s, n.	94	Franklin	22
Hartford & Erie 7s	59½	International	35c.
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	140	Pewabic	62¼
Boston & Albany R. R.	143½	Quincy	38
Boston & Maine R. R.	129	Ridge	7¼
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	142	Silver Islet	20
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	68	Madison Copper Mine	3

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE MINING RECORD, PUBLISHED BY A. R. CHISOLM, No. 61 Broadway, New-York, contains fullest reports from the Gold and Silver Mines. The proprietor sends sample copies free, and fills orders for mining stocks.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 10—12:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 64⅝; New-Jersey Central Consols, 109½; Erie, 47¾; do. second Consols, 94; Illinois Central, 105½; Pennsylvania Central, 53⅝; Reading, 36¼. British Consols, 97 11-16 for money and 97⅞ for the account.

3:30 P. M.—India Council bills were allotted to-day at an advance of 1-16d. ℘ rupee.

PARIS, March 10.—Exchange on London, 25f. 26½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7⅜d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 7 15-32d. Futures closed dull. Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 41s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, March 10—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 5⅞d. ℘ gallon; Spirits of Turpentine, 32s. 6d.@40s. ℘ cwt.

4:30 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine, 41s. 6d.@42s. ℘ cwt.

7 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine, 42s.@42s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 10.—Petroleum, 18⅜f. for fine Pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at 106f. ℘ 100 kilos.

HAVRE, March 10.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 51¾f. ℘ 50 kilos.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, March 10:

A. J. Bleecker & Son sold, by order of the Executors, the two five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 50.4 by 60 by 24.3 by 73.8, Nos. 236, 238, and 240 William-st., south-east corner of Duane-st., for $23,200, to Daniel Buhler.

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Executors, sold five-story brick warehouse, with lot 30.8 by 120, No. 582 Water-st., north side, running through to (No. 335) Cherry-st., for $9,000, to J. Odell; seven-story brick sugar-house and two nine-story brick buildings, with plot of land 185.10 by about 73 by 92.5 by 70 by 92.5 by 145, on Water-st., south side, commencing south-west corner of Montgomery-st., running through to South-st., and lease lots, together in size 92.5 by 70, on South-st., north-west corner of Montgomery-st., leased until May 1, 1883, ground rent $2,000 per annum and taxes, sold for $70,000 to same purchaser; also, bulkhead and riparian rights to the extent of 92.5 feet, opposite the above, sold for $14,050, to S. B. Fish; also, foreclosure sale, Hamilton Cole, Esq., Referee, sold about 36 acres of land on road leading from Macomb's Dam to Fordham, and adjoining farm of widow Wolf, Westchester, for $100,250, to J. H. Tayer.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Thomas G. Barry, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with plot of land 78.10 by 57.10 by 77.9, on 10th-av., south-east corner of 152d-st., for $7,521, to Jacob K. Lookman, Executor and plaintiff.

A. P. Riker, foreclosure sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, sold 7 3-5 acres of land on Central-av., west side, corner of King's Bridge road, adjoining the lands of John Dickinson, and 5 4-5 acres of land on Central-av., east side, corner of King's Bridge road, for $12,500, to Julia E. Cameron, plaintiff.

The following sales were postponed: Sale by A. P. Riker of building and stable, with plot of land on West 50th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., adjourned to March 18, and sale by Richard V. Harnett of dwelling and lot, No. 80 Bayard-st., west of Mott-st., was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 10.

Norfolk-st., No. 66, 25x100; Julius Ruff to Philip Hilger	$100
Front-st., Nos. 67 and 69; Conrad Brooks and wife to Oscar G. Rafferty	24,000
Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 76th-st., 17.2x70; James F. Malcolm and wife to John A. Hance	14,000
New-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of Union-av., 23d Ward, 44x118.1; Thomas Clark and wife to William J. Clark	nom.
Grove Hill-place, s. s. corner of Avenue C, 23d Ward, 25x100; Christian Estell and wife to Carl Stecker and wife	1,800
Howard-st., Nos. 13 and 15, 50x100; Mary G. Wakeman and another to Loring P. Hawes	nom.
Walton-av., w. s., 100 ft. w. of 150th-st., 50x100; Stephen J. Cox and wife to Herbert L. Whitney	nom.
1st-av., n. w. corner of 8th-st., 25x77.10; Emeline Johnston and another to John M. Mant	17,000
2d-av., s. e. corner of 32d-st., 21.2x64; Benjamin C. Wetmore to Jacob H. Oehlkroff	17,250
5th-av., s. s., 54.10 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20.6x90; James B. Smith and wife to Henry B. Russell	34,000
5th-av., s. s., 82.2 ft. s. of 84th-st., 20x125; the Mutual Life Insurance Company to Edward J. Jaques	50,000
115th-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.10; Maria A. Cairns and husband to Heinrich Walther	6,400
Same property; Heinrich Walther and wife to John Baier	5,400
Same property; John Baier and wife to Margaret Fealey	5,400
115th-st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10; Daniel Laughlin and wife to Maria A. Cairns	nom.
118th-st., s. s., 265.3 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16x31x irregular; R. Bartlett, Referee, to Joseph L. West	1,850
131st-st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x99.11; Saulesbury L. Bradley and wife to B. Hamburger	13,400
137th-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of St. Ann's-av., 50x210x irregular; J. M. Smith, Referee, to John Bussing	3,000
116th-st., s. s., 244 ft. w. of Avenue A, 75x100.10; Thaddeus B. Wakeman and wife to J. B. Lounsberry	30,000
123d-st., n. s., 348.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 15.9x100.11; Benjamin Richardson to Ann Scott	nom.
136th-st., s. s., 156.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 75x100; T. B. Wakeman and wife to James B. Lounsberry	nom.
122d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.10; Patrick Murphy to Maurice Cleary	6,000
99th-st., s. s., 208.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.8x77.4; James Brady to Mary A. Byrne	4,600
85th-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; Brian McKenney and wife to Maria D. Keyes and another	7,200
44th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; John J. Lynes to William Topping	32,800
29th-st., No. 46 West, 24x98.9; Lena F. Henlick to Ezekiel J. Donnell	nom.
86th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2 irregular; Johanna Nosser and husband to Ellen Yeomans and others	25,000
35th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100; the First Union Presbyterian Church to Matilda H. Mowbray	12,900

LEASES RECORDED.

Oregon, W. V., to H. Boese; No. 322 East 33d-st., 3 years, rent	$750
Eggers, Margaretha, to H. W. Meyer; No. 1,490 3d-av., 5 years, rent	1,250
Justin, William, and wife to P. E. Sanford; No. 3,182 3d-av., 1 year, rent	1,200
Scholle, A., and others to Marraschte Eggers; s. w. corner of 3d-av. and 94th-st., 102.2x150, rent	4,250

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bookman, J., and wife to the United States Trust Company; No. 340 6th-av., 3 years	$12,000
Braun, H., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; No. 311 Bowery, 5 years	25,000
Buse, George, and others to Margaret W. Duyckinck; Nos. 107 and 109 Rivington-st., installments	4,000
Cleary, M., to Adeline D. Townsend; s. s. 122d-st., e. of 3d-av., 5 years	500
Croft, William F., and wife to A. Iselin, Jr., and another; n. s. 64th-st., e. of 5th-av., 4 mortgages, 3 years, total	104,000
Droste, A., and wife to A. Cohn; No. 30 2d-st., 3 years	4,000
Fealey, Margaret, and husband to J. Baier; s. s. 115th-st., e. of 1st-av., 6 months	1,998
Greenan, Mathilda, to Louisa S. Upson; n. s. Mary-st., w. of Courtlandt-av., 3 years	300
Hall, S., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; rear plot, s. of 4th-st. and s. of West 10th-st., &c., demand	37,500
Hance, J. A., to Amelia Robins; n. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 76th-st., installments	3,000
Jaques, E. J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. 5th-av., n. of 84th-st., 1 1-3 years	40,000
Keyes, Maria D., and husband to Brian McKenney; s. s. 85th-st., e. of 6th-av., 1½ years	13,000
Lee, A., and others to Helenah Houwenhoven; No. 60 Pine-st., and No. 24 Cedar-st., 3 years	15,000
Mowbray, Matilda H., to the First Union Presbyterian Church; s. s. 35th-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 years	1,800
Ohloff, J. H., to B. C. Wetmore; s. e. corner of 2d-av. and 32d-st., 1 year	4,250
Rafferty, Oscar G., to C. B. Denny; Nos. 67 and 69 Front-st., 5 years	11,000
Robert, C. R., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. Riverside-av., n. of 116th-st., 1 1-3 years	30,000
Schmale, Mary, and husband to H. S. Mott and another; No. 741 9th-av., 5 years	4,993
Walther, H., to Maria A. Cairns; s. s. 115th-st., e. of 1st-av., 1 year	2,350

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Hillebrandt, H., to A. C. Matilda Maaren, 3 instruments, total	$9,500
Jefferson Insurance Company to Benjamin Andrews	5,000
Miller, F., and another, Executors, &c., to J. H. Coates, Trustee, &c.	nom.
Munsell, O. J., to Antonia Rasines	1,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NORTH.

An elegant extra-wide house, with stable adjoining in rear, for sale low. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,180 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING medium-sized houses on Lenox Hill, now the most popular location, and at moderate prices: No. 52 East 66th-st. Nos. 40 and 60 East 67th-st. No. 52 East 67th-st., corner Park-av., And No. 24 East 68th-st. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or G. I. DOBLER, on the premises.

NO. 136 EAST 30TH-ST.—THIS FINE 25-foot high-stoop dwelling, 60 feet deep all the way up; lot 100 feet; independent walls, side lights; 12 rooms; fine order; terms easy; only $22,500. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
A plot of ground on West-st., south corner of Franklin-st., 40x80 feet, adjoining a plot on Franklin-st., 87x100 feet, with the bulkhead of 100 feet opposite. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Office 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON ROOSEVELT-st. and New Bowery known as the Howard Mission; buildings are very good and substantial; 104 feet on Roosevelt-st. and 80 feet on New Bowery. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT FULL-SIZE houses, Nos. 15 and 17 East 61st-st., and Nos. 12, 16, and 18 East 66th-st.; open Sunday. BREEN & NASON, No. 341 East 59th-st.

FOR SALE—24TH WARD—A FIRST-CLASS house, 13 rooms, 3 lots, Mount Hope, Tremont, 20 minutes from Forty-second-Street Depot; price, $10,000. Apply JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d-av.

FOR SALE—IN THE LOWER PART OF THE City, one of the best "fire-proof" properties ever offered for sale; a good rental and splendid investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 675 MADISON-AV.; THOROUGHLY overhauled, frescoed, and papered after the latest designs in decorative art; plumbing, drainage, and ventilation perfect; open all day.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone-front house, No. 343 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; price, $17,500. By HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LISPENARD-ST., NEAR Church-st., a first-class business property; rented for one year at $10,000; price, $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV., a medium-sized house in perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR LOTS NORTH-EAST corner of 5th-av. and 63d-st. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 37TH-st., a full-sized house. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW FULL-SIZED houses Nos. 956, 958, and 960 Madison-av. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 12 AND 18 EAST 67TH-ST. Inquire on premises. ANTHONY MOWBRAY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 39 WEST 28th-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Will sell at Auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 11,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway.
By order of the Executors of EBENEZER CAULDWELL, deceased.
WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot No. 39 West 28th-st., north side, between Broadway and 6th-av. Lot 21.4x98.9 feet.
☞ Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock, by a permit from the Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 18 WEST 39TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, NO. 18 WEST 39TH-ST., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 22x98.9.
Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock only, and by permit from auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the 1½-story frame hotel and triangular piece of ground on the north-west corner of 2d-av. and 36th-st., having a frontage of 100 feet on each street. By order of Maria Higgins and Dyckman Waldron, Executor of Cornelia Waldron, deceased.
☞ Maps at No. 139 Broadway.

VALUABLE FORT WASHINGTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—Exchange Sales-room, March 15, by CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, auctioneer, plot 32 lots on Fort Washington Ridge road and near King's Bridge road, adjoins residence of Chas. O'Conor; large house on the property; cost over $30,000; commanding views.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Two houses and lots, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st., near Broome; 50x100. See advertisements signed "Harry H. Blaine, Executor, and Harriet Hall, Executrix." A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—NO. 116 WEST 123D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs; four-story brown-stone high-stoop house; all improvements and first-class; convenient to elevated railroad stations, east and west side. Address JAS. D. FISH, Receiver, Room No. 1, Bennett Building, or PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

PARK-VIEW APARTMENT-HOUSE—NINE rooms, elevator, 59th-st., Broadway and 7th-av., the Rockland, Newport, and Saratoga furnished and unfurnished, 52d and 53d sts.; houses, $600 to $2,000. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d; 5½ Pine-st.

NO. 208 5TH-AV.,
MADISON-SQUARE.
A suite of three rooms to let. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO RENT—IN CLINTON HALL, CORNER ASTOR-place and 8th-st., rooms now occupied by G. A. Leavitt & Co.; also, store fronting square, and store on Astor-place, running through to 8th-st.; also, in building corner Broadway and 37th-st., several large rooms, with steam-power. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 153 Broadway.

BOWERY, NEAR CHATHAM-SQUARE.—To lease, a first-class modern building; four stories, basement, and sub-cellar; size 30x75, with large yard in rear 55x70, which could be improved. L. J. CARPENTER, 50 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, 1880, BASEMENT NO. 409 Broadway, Ninth National Bank Building. Inquire at the bank.

STEAM POWER—SECOND FLOOR, 50x90, NO. 186 West Houston-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house, (new,) 12 rooms and bath; gas-fixtures furnished; unusual thoroughness has been observed in painting the wood-work throughout; location, Hancock-st., Nineteenth Ward, near the Rev. Dr. Eggleston's church; price, $7,500; house built before present advanced price of material. Apply to SUMNER & DORLAND, Broadway, corner 4th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, ON CLINTON-av., Brooklyn, a splendid three-story brick house 40x50; grounds 50x200, with stable on Vanderbilt-av.; house has all modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,327 N. Y. P. O.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

$1,000,000 TO INVEST IN VACANT LOTS ABOVE 59TH-ST.—Brokers, dealers, and others having them for sale will please send diagrams to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 36 Nassau-st. Dealers are respectfully informed that my private sales are no longer given for publication, because of the abuse as a method of free advertising.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT THE MOUNTAINS, AT WOLFboro, N. H., a gentleman's residence; house of 14 rooms, situated in a grove of oak trees; fine lawn; stable for horses; 33 acres of land; borders on the pond; fishing and boating; one-quarter mile from railroad station; one-half mile from Pavilion Hotel. A. J. RAMPARD, Old State House, Boston, Mass.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, the Mountain House; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; adapted for Summer boarders, school, or sanitarium. Also for sale, a desirable home on the eastern slope of the mountain; house new, all the modern improvements; acre and a half; shade trees; price reasonable; terms easy. Apply at Mountain House, Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND; place of six acres, having three street fronts; comfortable dwelling, furnished ready for occupancy; fine barn, ice-house, and other outbuildings; beautiful grove, with summer-houses; all in good condition; price, $7,500. Further particulars of WM. MORGAN'S SON, No. 85 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Cheapest 60-acre farm in Westchester County for sale, $4,500; good house, barn, all necessary outbuildings, good soil, well watered, abundance of choice fruit. A rare opportunity. O. G. BENNET, No. 150 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF 75 OR 100 ACRES, (Saybrook, Conn.;) rich soil, variety of fruit, modern house, in perfect order, all necessary outbuildings, perfectly healthy, elevated site, fine views; five minutes walk from depot, near landing; fishing, boating, and bathing. O. G. BENNET, No. 150 Broadway.

AT LAKEVIEW, N. J.—FOR SALE AT HALF its cost, beautiful house, all modern improvements, 10 lots, high elevation, fine views, perfectly healthy, 40 minutes from City; 80 trains daily. O. G. BENNET, No. 150 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON SMALL LOT, at City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.; fine view of Long Island Sound; good bathing, fishing, &c.; only $600 in cash wanted. Address STEPHEN S. LOCKWOOD, City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR RENT AND SALE every variety of residence property. EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 2 Pine-st., N. Y. (This neighborhood specialty.)

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT ELIZABETH, large house on high ground, with stable; all conveniences; lot 100x200. Apply to GEO. F. DODD, No. 76 Worth-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME HOUSE; AMPLE grounds; Newark, N. J. Apply to CLARK & CRANE, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT COTTAGES TO LET.—Full particulars and catalogues from CHARLES S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A HANDSOME HOUSE IN FIRST-CLASS condition and beautiful location, in Norwich, Conn., can be rented completely furnished for the Summer or longer period, upon fair terms. Inquire at office Sturtevant House, New-York City.

TO RENT, AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.—A furnished cottage, pleasantly situated near the West End Depot; in excellent order; rent, $600 for the season. For full particulars apply to GEORGE CLARK, No. 104 Murray-st., New-York.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—AN ELIGIBLE house of 20 rooms; five minutes' walk to depot; the owner and son will board for the rent; rare opportunity. Inquire of E. E. SQUIRE, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—ON THE HUDSON, HALF HOUR BY rail, several neat dwellings, with grounds; rents moderate. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 164 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished, in a private family; a good opportunity to reduce expenses; best of references. Address Box No. 2,986 New-York Post Office.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOLS ADVERTISED.—WE ARE INTRUSTED with placing the advertising of many of the leading schools and colleges. We furnish, gratis, information and estimates of cost to all applicants; also, a list of leading newspapers which accept school advertisements at a special (reduced) rate. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE,
NO. 572 MADISON-AV.—Boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French, German, Latin, drawing, elocution, calisthenics, and needle-work without extra charge; seventh year, Sept. 22; Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.
The Misses JACOT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; Kindergarten. Pupils received at any time during the session.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes enter any time; open during Summer; $225 per year. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

MARCH 19—TERM OPENS CLAVERACK (N. Y.) College H. R. Inst. Rev. Alonzo Flack, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—ENGAGEMENT DESIRED to instruct young ladies or children; English branches, French, elementary Latin; special studies or a general course; instruction in English to foreign ladies; engagement desired for the Summer. Address STUDY, Station L, City.

FRENCH LESSONS—BY A PARISIAN LADY; mine or pupil's residence; best references; terms moderate. 109 West 33d-st., first floor, Room 3. Mlle. Géry.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (INDORSED, PROPOSALS for Sugar, Coffee, &c., as the case may be,) addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York City, will be received up to 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing the following articles for the Indian service, viz.: 475,900 pounds of light-brown sugar; 241,350 pounds of Rio coffee; 400 pounds of Oolong tea; 4,700 pounds of tobacco; 120 sets of double harness with, and 100 sets without, breeching, and 331 farm wagons, (140 three and a quarter inch, at Chicago, 25 of which with California brake and 115 with ordinary brake; 50 three-inch and 36 two and three-quarter inch, at Kansas City; 50 three and a quarter inch, at Sioux City; 20 three and a quarter inch, at Ortonville, Minnesota, and 25 three and a quarter-inch, at Detroit, Michigan, all with brake.) Bidders for wagons will state separately the price each for top-box, spring-seat, and bows and 10-ounce duck covers.

Contractors for sugar, coffee, tea, and tobacco will be required to make delivery immediately upon the approval of their contracts, and those for wagons and harness within thirty days thereafter. Any or all bids, or any part of any bid, will be rejected if deemed for the best interests of the Government, and the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any article named above, and the further right to increase or diminish the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding twenty-five per centum.

Every bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which check or draft shall be for not less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished, and shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a contract, with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms of his bid; otherwise, to be returned to the bidder. *Bids not accompanied by a certified check or draft will not be considered.* No special form for bids is prescribed. E. J. BROOKS, Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HAND-STRETCHERS FOR AMBULANCE WAGONS.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 1, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 31st of March, inst., at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot one hundred and fifty (150) Hand-Stretchers for Ambulance Wagons, army pattern, of the adopted specifications.

Proposals for a less number than the whole required will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals, detailed specifications, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Hand-Stretchers," and addressed to the undersigned. C. H. HOYT, Ass't. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, for the construction and equipment of one hundred and fifty miles of the International and Great Northern Railroad up to 12 o'clock M., March 15, 1880. Plans, profiles, specifications, and estimates may be seen at the company's office at Palestine, Texas, or No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after March 1, 1880.

The company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. THOS. W. PEARSALL, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1880.

SHAD FISHERMEN ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that all poles or stakes erected in this harbor contrary to law will be removed by this board without further notice, and the penalty prescribed by law enforced. By order of the board. AMBROSE SNOW, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RETIRING PARTNER WILL DISPOSE of his interest in a well-established, profitable manufacturing business, increasing and paying. Capital required, $60,000. Address S. & G., Box No. 172 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—CHARLES E. MAXWELL, plaintiff, against THE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, defendant.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he was duly appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the defendant, The Ridgewood Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New-York, by an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action on the 2d day of March, 1880, and entered in the Clerk's office of Kings County on that day; and that all persons indebted to said defendant are hereby required to render an account of all such debts and sums of money owing by them respectively; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said defendant are hereby required to deliver the same; and all creditors of the defendant are hereby required to deliver their respective accounts and demands; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of such defendant are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the subscriber, at his office, No. 102 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of April, 1880.—Dated March 4, 1880. WILLIAM G. LOW, Receiver, &c. PIERCE McCOMBE, Attorney for Receiver, 102 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
ALGERIA....Wednesday, March 17, 2 A. M.
HECLA....Wednesday, March 24, 8 P. M.
ABYSSINIA....Wednesday, March 31, 3:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA....Wednesday, April 7, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL....Thursday, March 11, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL....Thur., March 18, 10:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING....Sat., March 27, 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
ARIZONA....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA....TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.
MONTANA....TUESDAY, April 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN....TUESDAY, April 13, 7:30 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN....Saturday, April 3, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Thursday, April 8, 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
RHEIN....Sat., March 13 | ODER....Sat., March 27
NECKAR....Sat., March 20 | MAIN....Sat., April 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin....$100
Second Cabin....60
Steerage....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF GEORGIA, Thurs., Mar. 11, 7 A. M.
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA, Thurs., Mar. 18, 11 A. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
AMERIQUE, B. JOUCLA....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE....Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER....Wednesday, April 14, 8 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Circassia, March 13, 7 A. M. | Bolivia, March 27, 6 A. M.
Devonia....March 20, noon | Anchoria....April 3, noon
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Elysia....March 13, 7 A. M. | Victoria....March 20, noon
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SILESIA, Thurs., March 11 | WIELAND, Thurs., March 25
SUEVIA, Thurs., March 18 | FRISIA....Thurs., April 1
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
ROTTERDAM....Wednesday, March 17
W. A. SCHOLTEN....Wednesday, March 24
SCHIEDAM....Wednesday, March 31
1st Cabin, $65–$70. 2d Cabin, $45–$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 38,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. FLEETWOOD....Sat., Mar. 13
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT....Wednesday, March 17
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway. | Ocean S. S. Co., and Central R. R. of Ga., 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO....Friday, March 12, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO, Saturday, March 20, noon.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY, Monday, Mar. 15, noon.
For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu., M'ch 11.
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico,) S., Mch. 20
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu., April 1
*These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. March 29 & April 19 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. [illegible]....Sat., March 13
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE, Wed., March 24
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA....SATURDAY, March 13
Steamer MORRO CASTLE....WEDNESDAY, March 17
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA....Thursday, March 18
S. S. NIAGARA....Saturday, March 27
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. H. SHIELDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—THIS DAY, MARCH 11, 1880, at No. 300 Bowery, at 10 o'clock A. M., fixtures, &c., of a first-class dining-saloon. SETH C. DOUGLASS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THOMAS J. McGRATH & CO., auctioneers, will sell on FRIDAY, March 12, 2 o'clock, No. 4 Catharine-slip, stock and fixtures of a cigar and tobacco store, by order of DAVID MOSS, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN D. THOMPSON and WILLIAM A. CONDIT, partners in business, under the name and firm of Thompson and Condit, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate for the equal benefit of their creditors; and that the creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, to the subscriber within three months.—Dated March 24, 1880. GEO. R. KINGSLEY, Assignee.
wh11-law6wTh

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF $10,000,000 SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD AND LAND GOLD BONDS OF THE

Southern Pacific Railroad Co. OF CALIFORNIA,

IN BONDS TO BEARER OF $1,000 AND $500 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION OF BONDS IN THE NAME OF THE HOLDER IF DESIRED. ISSUED APRIL 1, 1875; OCTOBER 1, 1875, AND OCTOBER 1, 1876, AND PAYABLE THIRTY YEARS FROM DATE.

Interest at six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October, in gold, at New-York.

Messrs. SPEYER & CO., New-York,
Messrs. BREWSTER, BASSET & CO., Boston,
Mr. LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort-on-Main,
Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, London,
Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROS. Amsterdam,
Mr. E. J. MEYER, Berlin,

OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The subscription list will be opened on Thursday, March 11, and closed on Friday, March 12.

The issue price is 97 1-2 per cent. ex. April 1, 1880, coupon, payable as follows:

5 per cent. on application.
15 per cent. on allotment.
40 per cent. on April 15, 1880.
37½ per cent. on May 15, 1880.

Allottees may anticipate installments under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the railroad and telegraph line, rolling stock, fixtures, land, and franchises of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, under which $46,000,000 Bonds can be issued, of which $29,520,000 (of which the above $10,000,000 are a part) have thus far been issued. The total length of projected road is 1,150 miles, made up as follows: From San Francisco to Soledad, 143 miles; Carnadero to Tres Pinos, 18 miles; Soledad to Poso Junction, (Lerdo,) 150 miles; Huron to Yuma, 529 miles; Los Angeles to Wilmington, 22 miles; Mohave Junction to Colorado River, (estimated,) 278 miles; of which 712 miles are completed and in operation, viz.: From San Francisco to Soledad, 143 miles; Carnadero to Tres Pinos, 18 miles; Huron to Yuma, 529 miles; Los Angeles to Wilmington, 22 miles.

The 712 miles of railroad are divided into the Northern and Southern Divisions.

The Northern Division runs from San Francisco to Soledad, and from Carnadero to Tres Pinos, in all 161 miles.

The Southern Division extends from Huron to Yuma, with a branch road from Los Angeles to Wilmington, in all 551 miles, and is intersected at Goshen by the San Joaquin Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad.

The net earnings over operating expenses for these divisions are stated by the company to have been:

	For the Northern Division.	For the Southern Division through Rental from Central Pacific R. R. Company, Lease.	Total.
1878	$499,344 03	$1,656,360 00	$2,155,704 03
1879	362,761 78	1,635,554 93	1,998,316 71

—or more than sufficient to meet the interest on the amount of outstanding bonds.

The company states that the decrease in the earnings of the Northern Division in 1879 was owing in part to temporary causes, which having been recently removed, a return to the former scale of earnings is promised.

The Northern Division is separated from the Southern Division by a gap of about 100 miles by one route, from Tres Pinos to Huron, and by a gap of about 160 miles by another route, from Soledad to Poso Junction. The San Joaquin Valley Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad furnishes the Southern Division with an outlet both to San Francisco and eastwardly over the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and, in view of common interests, the Central Pacific Railroad Company has taken a lease of the Southern Division of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, for a period of not less than five years from January, 1880, and by the terms of the lease "if a railroad is not completed in five years from that date, so that there is a connection of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California with the Eastern system of railroads on what is known as the 32d parallel line, the lease shall be extended until such connection is made, provided such extension does not exceed five years longer, or 10 years in all," from January, 1880. By the terms of the lease, "the net rental agreed to be paid during the continuance of this lease and any extension thereof shall be $250 a month, or $3,000 a year per mile," (being at present, on about 551 miles, equals about $1,650,000 annual rental,) "and if, for any cause, it shall be reduced by mutual consent of the parties that the annual amount of such rental as reduced shall, at least, be sufficient to pay all the interest that has been, or may be agreed to be, paid in any one year on any bonds of the party of the first part" (Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California,) "herein outstanding during the continuance of the lease."

The number of acres of land embraced in the United States land grant and covered by the mortgage is estimated at upward of 11,000,000 acres, of which, it is stated by the company, over 7,000,000 acres appertain to portions of the road already completed. Of these there have been issued to the company patents for more than one million acres, and lists for selected lands are now pending with the United States Government for a large amount. The net cash avails of the land sales are to be applied to the repurchase or ultimate payment of these bonds; $334,000 are stated by the company to have been redeemed up to Dec. 31, 1879, from the surplus so available.

A sinking fund of $100,000 a year, commencing in 1882, from the earnings of the road, is provided as a further security for the loan.

It is contemplated that the Southern Pacific Railroad of California will form part of a through line to El Paso, where, meeting with other roads projected to that point, an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico and to the Atlantic seaboard may be obtained. At its terminus at Yuma it connects with the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona, an independent but closely affiliated company, which during the past year was built and operated to Casa Grande, a distance of about 182½ miles, and is since being rapidly pushed to the vicinity of Tucson, about 65 miles further east.

The allotment of the loan, which will be made at the discretion of the issuing houses, will be made as early as possible after the subscription is closed. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied toward the payment of the amount due on allotment.

In default of payment of the sum due on allotment, or any subsequent installments, the allotments and all payments will be subject to forfeiture.

Upon payment of the deposit on allotment, Scrip Certificates to bearer will be issued, which will be exchanged for definite Bonds as soon as the issue price is paid up.

The Mortgage Deed, Copy of Lease, and Official Statements can be inspected, by intending subscribers, at the office of Speyer & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York, or Messrs. Brewster, Basset & Co., No. 35 Congress-st., Boston.

MARCH 8, 1880.

TO INVESTORS.

A Large Proportion of the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railway Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds having been disposed of, the price is now advanced to 95 and interest.

We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors. H. P. DE GRAAF, President Bowery National Bank.

SHELDON & WADSWORTH, NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WANTED.

Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta R. R. Bonds and Stock.
East Tenn., Virginia, and Georgia R. R. Stock.
Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Stock.

We make a specialty of buying and selling Southern securities of all kinds. Inquiries cheerfully answered.

FRITZ LEWIS, 37 Second-st., Baltimore, Md.

References—John S. Morris, Pres't First N. Bank, and Robert Hickle, Cashier of N. Union Bank of Md., Baltimore.

FINANCIAL.

THE TEHUANTEPEC INTER-OCEAN Railroad Company offers for sale FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS at their face value of subsidiary preferred and convertible certificates, issued by Edward Learned and associate Trustees.

These certificates entitle the holders to participate in all dividends or distributions of money or assets which shall be made or declared by the Railroad Company, and in addition thereto to be paid interest for 15 years, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum by the Railroad Company, according to semi-annual coupons attached.

Holders are furthermore entitled, at their option, prior to Jan. 1, 1882, to convert these certificates into the thirty-year 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Railroad Company.

Edward Learned and associate Trustees, who are the owners of the entire capital stock of the company, have issued and advanced to the railroad company $6,000,000 at face value of such certificates, being the entire issue thereof, which, with $14,000,000 at face value of unpreferred certificates reserved by them, constitute the basis of participation ($20,000,000) of parties in interest in the capital stock of the railroad company or entire enterprise.

It is proposed to sell the above $500,000 certificates in blocks of $25,000 each at par, and Edward Learned and associate Trustees have offered, and will transfer to purchasers thereof, "one part" or one one hundred and twentieth interest in their association and in the benefits to accrue therefrom. And to purchasers of one-fifth of one block, viz., $5,000, a proportionate portion of such one part.

It is reasonably certain that the $200,000 already advanced—for which $200,000 such preferred certificates have been given—together with the $500,000 to be received from the above offering, and the subsidy in money receivable from the Mexican Government ($12,000 per mile) will be amply sufficient to enable the company to build 50 miles (1-3) of its road, and also the harbor improvements at the eastern terminus, within the next 12 months, and that thereby a value will be established which will secure favorable negotiations for all further moneys required for the completion of the entire road, harbors, and appurtenances.

Information as to the line of the road, estimated cost of its construction, including equipment and harbor improvements, business, and its relations to existing or proposed lines of traffic and transit—ship, rail, or canal—will be furnished on application at the office of the company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD LEARNED, President.

New-York, March 4, 1880.

FIRST MORTGAGE 10 PER CENT. BONDS of the Moose Mining Company.

The Directors of the Moose Mining Company offer to their stockholders for subscription $50,000 of the bonds of said company, redeemable at the pleasure of the company, and payable in five years, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York.

These bonds will be secured by a mortgage of all the mining estate and other property of the Moose Mining Company.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees these bonds are now offered to the stockholders of the company only in the proportion of $25 of the bonds for every 100 shares of stock held.

Stockholders are entitled to subscribe for the bonds in this proportion for fifteen (15) days from date. All bonds not taken by the stockholders will be offered to the general public.

Dated at the office of the Moose Mining Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, March 8, 1880.

D. R. ALLEN, President.

HARRY ALLEN, Secretary.

Applications for the bonds, accompanied with a remittance of the amount to which the stockholders are entitled, may be made directly to the company or to the financial agents of the company.

ALLEN & STEAD, No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk R. R. Co.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds, DUE 1917.

Issued at $12,000 per mile of completed road; $10,000 cash per mile already paid in on stock subscriptions and expended in construction.

Principal and interest payable in New-York, coupons April and October.

We offer a balance of $400,000 of these bonds at 95 and interest, reserving the right to advance price without notice, and recommend them as a safe investment.

J. W. AMERMAN & CO., Bankers, (Successors to Amerman & Burwell,) NO. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROCHESTER & STATE LINE RY. FIRSTS.

St. Paul and Sioux City Land Grants.
Sioux City and Pacific 1sts and Com. Stock.
Chicago and South-western Ry. 1sts Guar.
Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati 7s.
Wisconsin Central, Series A and B.
South. Minnesota Constr. 1sts.
Int. and Great North. Bond and Stock Scrip.
Evansville, Terre Haute and Chic. 1sts.
Missouri Pacific 3ds.
New-Jersey Southern 1sts.
Macoupin Co., Ill., New Bonds.
Manhattan Beach Ry. Stock and 2nds.

CHAS. T. WING, corner Wall-st. and Broadway, (With A. M. Kidder & Co., Bankers.)

OFFICE OF SIR RODERICK DHU GOLD MINING CO., No. 20 BROAD-ST.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000

P. O. Box No. 3,646. NEW-YORK, March 3, 1880.

Books of subscription will be opened at the office of the company on FRIDAY, March 5, for the remainder of the unsold stock of the SIR RODERICK DHU GOLD MINING COMPANY at $2 per share—par value, $10. The proceeds of the sale to be devoted to the erection of A HUNDRED-STAMP MILL, and to thoroughly develop the property; it will be ample for that purpose.

Payment may be made 20 per cent. on subscription, and 20 per cent. each month thereafter until all is paid.

Subscribers, however, have the right to pay in full at any time and receive their certificates.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN McGINNIS, Jr., President.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government bonds, municipal and railroad securities bought and sold on commission.

A limited amount of Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Co. First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds guaranteed, principal and interest, by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, and lease assumed by Union Pacific Railway Company, for sale.

C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN **STOCKS,** Should write to or call on the old Banking-house of HOWES & COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, (Formerly HOWES & MACY.)

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

R. M. RAVEN & CO., Members of New-York Stock and Mining Exchanges, BANKERS AND BROKERS. POST OFFICE BOX NO. 368. NO. 15 WALL-ST.

Buy and sell all securities dealt in at the Exchanges, strictly on Commission, for Cash, or on Margin. Our office, adjoining the Stock Exchange, enables us to execute orders with dispatch. Mr. Raven attends personally in the Exchange. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.

OPEN BOARD OF STOCK BROKERS.

Having purchased the property No. 42 Broad-st., extending through the block to and including No. 38 New-st., where, after the 1st of May next, the business of this Stock Exchange will be conducted, the Governing Committee have resolved to offer for sale a limited number of memberships.

Applications for membership may be made either personally or by letter to the undersigned from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., Old Post Office Building, Nassau-st., New-York. By order of the Governing Committee.

GEO. W. McLEAN, President.

MARCH 5, 1880.

FOR SALE. THE CONTROLLING INTEREST OF THE BOSTON MUSIC HALL.

Namely, 565 shares, the whole capital stock being 1,000 shares. The estate consists of upward of 19,000 square feet, in the very heart of the city. The main hall seats 2,500 people, and is celebrated for its excellent acoustic properties. Besides the main hall building is included a smaller building, which will command a large rent. The whole is in perfect repair. For terms, &c., address JAS. T. ELDREDGE & CO., No. 27 State-st.

CALIFORNIA AND CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA.—An informal meeting of shareholders in these companies will be held at No. 63 Broadway, Room No. 49, on THURSDAY afternoon, March 11, at 3 o'clock, to take into consideration measures which may be suggested for the protection of their interests.

A.—ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. STOCK and Bonds. New-Jersey Midland Stock and Bonds. Missouri Pacific Stock. N. Y. & Oswego Midland Stock. Wanted by EDW. C. FOX & CO., 3 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF GERMANIA and Highgate Petroleum Company call or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 18 Broad-st., stockholders bring stock.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

IRON RAILS.

CLARK, POST & MARTIN, NO. 34 PINE-ST. **Importers** OF **Steel and Iron Rails, Old Rails, Wrought Scrap, Spiegel and Bessemer Pig Iron.**

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.
E. A. V. POST.
A. N. MARTIN.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.—THE CREDITORS of the Clairmont Savings Bank, of the City of New-York, are hereby notified to present their claims, with the proper vouchers therefor, for audit, to the subscriber, the duly-appointed Receiver of said bank, before TUESDAY, April 13, 1880, at his office, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York City. Office hours, 10:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. CLARK BROOKS, Receiver, &c.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

CASH.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND silverware, bought and sold here, at a small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, Near 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and plain sewing; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging; two years' best City reference. Can be seen at No. 303 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a competent young woman to do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing and Ironing.—By a young woman in private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a Swedish competent girl; best of City reference. Call at No. 149 East 32d-st., for Bertha.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl, or as good plain cook and assist with washing or ironing; good reference from last place. Call at No. 112 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; will do fine washing in a small family; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 313 7th-av., Room No. 2.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant girl; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 371 3d-av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging. Call at No. 436 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—FIRST-CLASS; IS AN EXcellent seamstress; understands both; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 36th-st., second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl as chamber-maid and waitress; neat sewer; City reference. Call at No. 350 West 43d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable Protestant girl in a small private family; City reference; no cards. Call at No. 404 1st-av., first floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman; will do the entire work of a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 326 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS AN excellent baker; will assist with coarse washing; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTant as cook in private family; for country; is good family cook; City references. Address Q., Box No. 373 Advertising Office, No. 308 West 23d-st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook, or as laundress; would go out by day or week. Call, for two days, at No. 203 Lexington-av., one flight.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING AND Ironing.—By a respectable Protestant woman in a private family; good baker; City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family; understands meats, poultry, and soups; good City reference. Call, two days, at No. 537 3d-av.; no cards.

COOK.—BY EXPERIENCED WOMAN; FULLY understands all branches; assist plain washing or attend to milk and butter; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 232 West 16th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NORTH GERMAN cook, Protestant, in an American private family; best City reference. Address S. O., Box No. 326 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; UNDERstands soups and desserts of all kinds; best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 39th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN; WILLing to assist with washing; best City references. Call at No. 952 6th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., first bell.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO cooking, plain washing, and ironing; reference from last place. Call at No. 224 East 47th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 144 East 43d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY EXPERIENCED WOMAN; cuts, fits, and trims perfectly; all styles; Taylor's system; makes over dresses; operates by day; $1 50; references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS; TO GO OUT by the day; none to surpass in fitting or trimming; dresses made over equal to new. Address A. H., Box No. 311 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AND fitter; stylish trimmer; to go out by the day or week; best City references. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st., one flight up.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, cutter, and fitter, for ladies or children; day or week. Address, by note, No. 449 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in small private family, or light chamber-work and take care of children. Call at No. 224 East 56th-st., Room No. 10.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do house-work in small private family; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 242 West 47th-st., Room No. 2.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE widow, English Protestant, to wait on a lady, sew, or as nurse to young infant, or any position of trust; first-class references. Address A. C., Box No. 315 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; can cut and fit; excellent hair-dresser; thoroughly understands all the duties of maid. Address A. W., 355 West 20th-st., ring four times.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG PERSON speaking French, German, and English fluently. Address E. B., No. 115 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT; speaks German and French; best reference; no cards. Call at No. 235 West 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable girl in a private family; will do fine washing; good reference. Call at No. 751 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as laundress in a private family; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 312 East 31st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; thoroughly understands her business; first-class reference. Call at No. 62 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY GOOD LAUNDRESS in private family; City reference. Call at No. 754 2d-av., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 310 East 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS nurse to take full charge of an infant from its birth or of grown children; can do fine sewing; no objections to travel; seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 16 East 46th-st.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL IN good family; experienced in the care of children; willing to assist in chamber-work. Call at No. 333 East 38th-st.; postal cards answered.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, UNDERSTANDS the care of infants from birth, to feed or bring up on the bottle; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 19 West 47th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl; do a little chamber-work; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 149 West 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY A GERMAN Protestant, to one or two grown children or wait on a lady; speaks different languages; do all kinds of sewing; City references; don't object to travel. Address D., Box No. 252 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—FIRST CLASS; IS WILLING to assist with chamber-work; thoroughly understands both; best City reference. Call at No. 260 West 35th-st., ring bell.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO take in washing or go out by the day; can do house-cleaning and scrubbing. Call at No. 410 7th-av. Mrs. Morrison.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 753 2d-av., top floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day or take washing home; does house-cleaning. Call at 160 West 52d-st., candy store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION IN AN OFFICE, WHERE good penmanship and experience as secretary, book-keeper, correspondent, &c., are required; or could take charge of one or more companies; suitable employment the principal object, and undoubted reference given as to character and capacity. Address Post Office Box No. 2,132.

STENOGRAPHER.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES a position as private secretary or corresponding clerk; good penman; best City reference. Address STYLO, Post Office Box No. 3,186.

GROCER'S CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, lately landed; has a thorough knowledge of the grocery and liquor business; best reference. Address R. R., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

MALES.

A POSITION WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN in almost any business where attention to duties and application will be appreciated; is familiar with all departments of newspaper business. Address H. M., Station L, New-York Post Office.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN; Protestant; is a first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; best City and country references. Address James, Box No. 252 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK OR WAITER.—BY RESPECTABLE COLored man and wife; man as head cook; wife as pastry cook in a hotel, or man as waiter in private family; wife as cook or laundress; City or country. Seen at No. 429 West 39th-st., third floor. W. H. Smith.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; good careful driver; can milk; understands gardening; is willing and obliging; will be highly recommended by his last employer. Address Coachman, Box No. 215 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; sober, industrious; no objection to the country; refers to Mr. Joseph Scotch, No. 50 East 32d-st. Call or address W. S. M., No. 136 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; no objection to any part of the country where a good situation is offered; 12 years' best City reference. Call or address N. S., No. 75 West 49th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; is married; no incumbrance; has lived with me four years; can recommend him highly as a first-class man. Address or call on Mr. William Stephan, No. 181 Washington-st., New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN; fully capable of taking care of first-class establishment, as references will show; over seven years with last employer; married; no incumbrance. Call or address L., No. 105 East 53d-st., fourth floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMpetent married young man; German Protestant; no family; good and careful driver; strictly temperate; civil and obliging; first-class City reference. Address F. L., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; several years' first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address J. G., Box No. 212 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; one child; understands the proper treatment of horses; good vegetable gardener; can milk; willing and obliging; eight years' City reference from last employer. Call or address M. P., No. 44 East 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; strictly temperate; good driver; five years' best reference from last employer. Call or address T. H., at harness store, No. 13 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; willing and obliging; understands thoroughly the care of horses; understands plain gardening; City or country; 10 years' City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG man about to be disengaged in a few days; first-class recommendations from former and present employers. Call or address, for two days, James, at private stable, No. 127 East 19th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; five years' good City reference from last employer. Call on or address C. M., No. 44 East 41st-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle young man; can milk; moderate wages; willing to make himself generally useful; best reference. Address Albert, Box No. 243 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands the management of a gentleman's place; can be highly recommended. Address P. D., Box No. 207 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SOBER, steady man; willing and obliging; can milk; reference from last employer. Address P. W., Box No. 240 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages, and is a good, steady driver; can milk; good City reference. Address M. A., No. 3 Jay-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SINGLE; four years' best reference; willing and obliging; City or country. Address D., No. 18 East 38th-st.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED (Swiss) man; is able to take charge of a large private place; understands gardening in all its branches, and willing to take care of horses and cattle; best references. Address J. F., Box No. 241 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL man; understands greenhouses, graperies, early and late forcing, and the general management of a gentleman's country place; good mushroom grower; English; married; no family; wife will attend to dairy and poultry if required; five years' reference. Address Robert Hall, No. 161 Wythe-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his profession in all its branches; has had extensive experience in charge of greenhouses, graperies, fruit, flower, and vegetable gardens, and general management of a gentleman's place; English; married, no family; best references. Address J. L., Box No. 317 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; UNDERstands thoroughly greenhouses, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and all improvements on gentleman's place; unquestionable reference; six years in last situation; small family; refer to Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay-st. Address Practical, Box No. 241 Times Office.

GARDENER.—TO TAKE CHARGE OF TROPIcal and green-house plants, hot and cold graperies, fruit, and kitchen gardening; 13 years' practical experience; brought up in the business; married; no incumbrances; best reference from last employer. Address G. B. L., Gardener, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL German landscape gardener, conversant in all departments pertaining to horticulture and agriculture; plans for country seats and private parks furnished and neatly executed; best City reference. Address H. H., Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, who has a good knowledge of his business and can be well recommended by his last employer; is capable of taking charge of greenhouse and grapery. Call or address B. G., No. 876 Broadway, seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, (age 29;) thoroughly understands taking care of gentleman's place, greenhouse, grapery, and vegetables; can give satisfactory references. Call or address, for two days, J. K., No. 24 West 11th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, ENGLISH; thoroughly understands greenhouses, vegetables, flowers, hot and cold pits; good references. Address W. M., Box No. 240 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands greenhouses, plants and vegetables thoroughly; good references; generally useful. Address D. B., Box No. 237 Times Office.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS, PROFESSIONAL; married, no family; Protestant; City reference; none but a No. 1 place need apply. Address Post Office Box No. 45 Astoria, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO children; first-class fruits, flower, and vegetable gardener; not afraid of work; best City reference. Call or address Gardener, No. 387 2d-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN ON A LADY'S or gentleman's place, where taste and neatness is required; first-class on vegetables. Address J. B., No. 206 East 10th-st. or No. 35 Cortlandt-st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands greenhouses, graperies, flowers, fruits, vegetables; first-class City recommendations. Address, for one week, J. M., No. 6 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; six years' good reference. Address G. W., Post Office Box No. 945 Plainfield, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY STEADY, COMPETENT MARried man; understands the full care of a gentleman's place. Address W. S., Box No. 123 New-Rochelle, N. Y.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF experience, and best of references, as nurse or attendant upon an aged or invalid gentleman; will go anywhere. Call or address W. P. Ritchey, 914 Fulton-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT, unmarried man; a good gardener and florist; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; well recommended. Address Episcopalian, Box 235 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, on a gentleman's place; can give first-class references and understands the care of a gentleman's place fully. Apply to or address O. T., 204 West 28th-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A PROTestant Englishman; is a thoroughly experienced waiter; has excellent City reference; City or country. Address James, Box No. 310 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, RELIABLE man; fully competent to fill a butler's position; refers to last employers; no objection to any part of the country. Address Butler, Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER BY A German of middle age; excellent City references. Address Berlin, Box No. 304 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER—PARLOR-MAID.—BY A MAN AND wife; no children; man thoroughly understands his business; wife will go as nurse; first-class City reference. Call at No. 980 6th-av., ring bell No. 2.

WAITER.—BY AN ITALIAN IN PRIVATE FAMily; speaks French, German, and tolerable English; best testimonials. Address X. B., Box No. 290 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; first-class City-reference. Address G. N., Box No. 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; good references. City or country. Call or address No. 454 4th-av., up stairs.

WAITER.—BY A SOBER, STEADY YOUNG man (single) as waiter in respectable private family; best City reference. Call or address Martin, 490 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter in a private family; best City references. Address S. B., No. 216 7th-av.

HELP WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WANTED WHO WRITES A good hand and is accurate at figures. Apply, by letter, to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., No. 10 Spruce-st., giving name, address, age, references, and salary expected.

WANTED—PROTESTANT NURSE TO BRING up a baby on the bottle; no one need apply unless thoroughly capable to take entire charge. Call Thursday, March 11, at No. 14 Waverley-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

A BOY IN AN OFFICE, WHO IS EDUCATED, neat, healthy, and not afraid of work; under 17; wages, $3 per week. Address O, Box No. 672 Post Office.

LADY'S MAID WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY competent French or German maid; must be a good hair-dresser and seamstress. Apply at 3 West 38th-st.

WANTED — A KITCHEN GIRL; ONE NOT afraid of work. Call at No. 127 5th-av., basement.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company for the issue of a duplicate certificate of deposit of coupons, issued by the Metropolitan National Bank, Trustee, and the Wabash Railway Company, March 22, 1877, to William Allen Butler, being certificate No. 30, for thirty-five hundred dollars coupons of bonds of the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad Company, Nos. 208 to 216, 908 to 910, 918, 1,585 to 1,591, 1,795, 1,901, 1,902, inclusive, original of which has been stolen or lost, and all persons are hereby notified not to negotiate or purchase said original certificate. BUTLER, STILLMAN & HUBBARD, Attorneys for Applicant, No. 111 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1880.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low Grates, for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachments; brass open fire-places, with andirons and basket grates for wood fires; brass fenders, fire-sets, and coal-hods of antique and modern designs.

Wholesale and Retail.

Estimates given to builders, contractors, and architects.

J. S. CONOVER & CO., Nos. 260 and 262 Canal-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 33 5TH-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT THIRD-floor square room will be vacated March 15; superior board.

NO. 2 WEST 29TH-ST.—A SUITE OF PARLORS and two bedrooms on second floor, with first-class board; also, rooms for gentlemen; reference.

TABLE BOARD NEAR THE WINDSOR.—Address SUBSTANTIAL, Box No. 303 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 353, CORNER 34TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished second-story alcove front room, bath, &c.; excellent table.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Unexceptionable table board for gentlemen; references exchanged. Address N. B., Kittle's Library.

NO. 21 WEST 26TH-ST.—ENTIRE THIRD floor; private bath; with breakfast, board, or to couple, with private table only.

NO. 66 PARK-AV.—ONE LARGE HANDSOMEly furnished room to let, with board; references exchanged.

MADISON-AV., CORNER 42D-ST., NO. 315.—Elegant rooms, with board.

NO. 25 WEST 27TH-ST.—FEW TABLE boarders can be accommodated.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, WITH TWO COMmunicating rooms and hall room, private family preferred, for gentleman, wife, and daughter; price not above $30. Address BOARD, Post Office Box 1,937.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE WELL-FURNISHED rooms; either suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; rent low; reference. No. 245 West 39th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 30 WEST 23D-ST., FURnished parlor floor, with private bath, &c.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

16TH-ST., EAST OF UNION-SQUARE, N. Y. Unsurpassed in all its appointments. THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

STEAM-BOATS.

Important Notice to the Traveling Public and Shippers of Freight.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

PEOPLE'S LINE,

DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND,

will commence their regular trips to Albany, connecting for all points North and West, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M. Freight received on Wednesday.

State-rooms warmed by steam.

W. W. EVERETT, President.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS, VIA THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston via this line, good only for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.

Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 49 East River, (near foot of Clinton-st.,) WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 5 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage: First-class, $8, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $2; meals if desired, 30 cents extra. Office No. 262 South-st.

GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.

FOR RED BANK—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 8th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th	7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 11th	8:00 A. M.	Friday, 12th	8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 13th	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 15th	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th	11:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 17th	10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 18th	12:00 M.	Friday, 19th	12:00 M.
Saturday, 20th	2:00 P. M.		

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 5 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City, 4:20 P. M., via the Annex.

TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.

Will resume business for the season, WEDNESDAY, March 10, leaving Pier (new No.) 41, foot Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M. Freight received Wednesday morning and every day thereafter.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER leaves Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M., landing at Cornwall, Milton, and Highland each way. Fare, 50 cents.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 7.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, No. 145 BROADWAY, New-York, March 9, 1880.

At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, held this day, a dividend of three-quarters of one per cent. upon the capital stock of the company outstanding was declared payable from the net earnings for the quarter ended Feb. 29, 1880, on the 30th day of March, 1880, to all stockholders of record at the close of the transfer-books at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 19th day of March, 1880.

The transfer-books will be opened on the morning of the 31st of March, 1880. A. B. CHANDLER, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, New-York, March 10, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 51.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent. upon the capital stock of this company from the net earnings of the three months ending March 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of April next, to shareholders of record on the 20th day of March inst. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the afternoon of the 20th day of March inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of April next.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, March 10, 1880.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½ per cent.) has this day been declared upon the stock of the company; also, an additional dividend of ONE PER CENT. from the earnings of previous years invested in lands and now realized, both payable on the 15th day of April next to stockholders registered as such at the closing of books. Transfer-books will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on the 16th day of April next.

J. B. DUMONT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DEADWOOD MINING COMPANY, No. 31 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.

The monthly dividend of Twenty-five Cents per Share has been declared for February, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 20th inst. Transfer-books close on the 15th inst. R. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., New-York, March 3, 1880.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this company will be paid at this office on the 29th inst., to the Preferred Stockholders of record, at the closing of the transfer-books on the 13th inst.

The transfer-books will reopen on Tuesday, 30th inst. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND STRAITSVILLE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Feb. 20, 1880.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been this day declared from the February earnings, payable at this office March 13. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of March.

WM. WALTER PHELPS, President.

New-York, March 3, 1880.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, on the 2d inst., declared their regular monthly dividend of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable March 12, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. Transfer-books will close on the 5th inst. and open on the 13th inst.

M. E. COOK, Vice-President.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE Warehouses, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., affording superior accommodations for the storage of furniture, pianos, trunks, cases, works of art, &c.; also, safe deposit vaults and private safes to rent for articles of extra value; also, every facility for moving, packing, boxing and shipping; all at low rates.

PERSONAL.

AN APPEAL.—WILL SOME KIND-HEARTED and honorable person whom God has prospered save a respectable widow with three helpless children from starvation and despair, by loaning $650 upon good security, to save a profitable business, which by means of the sickness and death of her husband is about to be wrested from her. Address DESPERATION, Box No. 182 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1880.
Mr. P. S. Gilmore's
IRISH RELIEF FUND CONCERTS.

Morning, at 11. | Afternoon, at 3. | Evening, at 8.
Admission, 25c. | Admission, 50c. | Admission, $1.

A GRAND CORPS OF ARTISTS.
100 MUSICIANS IN THE BAND,
500 VOICES IN THE CHORUS,
A COLORED BRIGADE OF 100 ANVIL BEATERS.
BOXES, HOLDING 4, INCLUDING ADMISSION, $8.
RESERVED SEATS IN GALLERIES 50 CTS. EXTRA.
THE GREAT ANVIL CHORUS AT ALL THREE CONCERTS.
COLUMBIA AT ALL THREE CONCERTS.
GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
W. A. POND & CO.'S MUSIC STORE,
25 UNION SQUARE.
TICKETS NOW READY.
Full particulars Sunday.

5TH-AV. THEATRE. BELLE HELENE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, Mr. MAURICE GRAU'S GREAT FRENCH OPERA COMPANY, IN LA BELLE HELENE.

The characters by Miles. Paola Marié, Angele, Raphael, MM. Capoul, Mezieres, Jouard, Poyard, Duplan, Vilano.

FRIDAY, March 12—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
SATURDAY MATINEE—GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 13—LA PERICHOLE.
Paola Marié, Angele, and Capoul at every performance.
SUNDAY EVENING—Grand Sunday Night Concert.
Mlle. Paola Marié, Leroux-Bouvard, Angele, & M. Capoul.
Popular Sunday Night Prices, 50 cents, $1, and $1 50.
NEXT WEEK—MONDAY—MADAME FAVART.
TUESDAY—Benefit of Mr. Durand, Le Pre aux Clercs.
WEDNESDAY—LA MARJOLAINE.
Evening Prices—50c., $1, $1 50, and $2.
Matinée Prices—50c., $1, and $1 50. Box-office open.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30 BEGINS AT 8.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LESTER WALLACK
Will appear
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
in the celebrated comedy of
THE LIAR.
The performance concluding with the farce of
MY WIFE'S DENTIST.
MONDAY EVENING next, March 15,
Mr. Boucicault's comedy entitled
HOW SHE LOVES HIM,
will be presented with an unprecedented cast, including
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT. Mr. LESTER WALLACK
and the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. A FURORE!
E. G. GILMORE.........Lessee and Manager
THE FAMOUS BOSTON IDEALS!!!

including Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Miss ADELAIDE DETCHON, Miss MARY BEEBE, Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, &c., together with a VAST PROFESSIONAL CHORUS, in their magnificent production of

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

MATINEES ON SATURDAYS at 2 o'clock.
. Carriages to be ordered for 10:15 evening.
PRICES: Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 extra.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE.
Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS,
In their charming and witty extravaganza
THE BROOK;
or, a Jolly Day at the Pic-Nic.
LAST SIX EVENING PERFORMANCES.
LAST MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.
Monday, March 15, first appearance in New-York of MR. NEIL BURGESS,
in Petroleum V. Nasby's Farcical Comedy,
WIDOW BEDOTT.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.
24th-st., adjoining Fifth-Avenue Hotel.
THE DOUBLE STAGE.
Every evening at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2.
SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS.
HAZEL KIRKE.
HAZEL KIRKE.
Seats secured through Gold and Stock Telephone.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. LOVE'S ENDURANCE; or, KILL HIM IF YOU CAN. SEA-FOAM; or, A HIGH OLD TIME IN A BAKE-SHOP. Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2. OPERA HOUSE, Broadway and 29th-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE.
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M.; Regular at 8:30 and 9:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Jan. 19, 1880,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 6, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:08 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express—Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M. daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M. daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 1:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkes-barre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping-coaches attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:16 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SIXTH NIGHT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) March 12, Donizetti's opera,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.

Tonio, Signor Ravelli; Sergente Sulpizio, Signor Del Puente; La Marchesa di Birkenfeld, Mme. Lablache; and Maria, Mlle. Marie Marimon.

Director of the Music and Conductor, Signor ARDITI.

SATURDAY, March 13, Second Grand Matinée, at 2 o'clock.

FAUST.

Faust, Signor Campanini; Mephistopheles, Signor Del Puente; Valentino, Signor Galassi; Siebel, Miss A. L. Cary; Martha, Mme. Lablache, and Margherita, Mlle. Alwina Valleria.

MONDAY, March 15, CARMEN.

Don José, Signor Campanini; Escamillo, Signor Del Puente; Michaela, Mlle. Alwina Valeria, and Carmen, Mlle. Anna De Belocca, (her first appearance.) Tuesday, March 16, GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Edgardo, Signor Brignoli, (his first appearance;) Lucia, Mlle. Marie Marimon. Wednesday, March 17, La Favorita; Leonora, Mlle. A. L. Cary, and Fernando, Signor Campanini.

Box-office open daily from 9 till 5.

A FRONT BOX, ALSO CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA AND ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL. SPECIAL TELEPHONE; PRIVATE WIRES. SEATS SECURED TILL 8 P. M.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
MR. A. M. PALMER............Sole Lessee and Manager
Begins at 8; over at 10:45.
Saturday Matinée begins at 1:45.
EIGHTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS
of Mr. Edgar Fawcett's play,
THE FALSE FRIEND.

This fascinating play, with its splendid scenes—the most magnificent ever set upon this stage—and with a cast of characters made from the

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA,

will be given every evening, and at the Saturday Matinées, until further notice.

SATURDAY, March 13, ninth matinée of THE FALSE FRIEND.

Wednesday, March 17, Extra Matinée on behalf of Irish Relief Fund.

Mr. Palmer has in contemplation a REVIVAL, at an early date, of THE TWO ORPHANS, for which he has been making most elaborate preparation during the past two seasons. This play will be presented with new scenery, every set having been expressly prepared for this revival, with entirely new costumes and with, as far as possible, the ORIGINAL CAST.

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Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
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ROYAL MIDDY

MATINEES OF THE "ROYAL MIDDY" SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
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FAREWELL APPROACHING.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
ABBEY'S HUMPTY DUMPTY.
SPANISH STUDENTS. | THE GREAT LORELLAS. | PRINCE ROYAL KATSNOSHIN.
MAFFITT and FRASER.
A WORLD OF NOVELTIES.
COME AND SEE THE CRAZE PUZZLE DONE, 13—15—14.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
ABBEY & HICKEY..........................Proprietors

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT.

REV. H. H. HAYDEN

(lately tried in New-Haven) will lecture THURSDAY, March 11, at 8 o'clock. Subject—CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preside. The Hon. Enoch L. Fancher will introduce speaker. Box-office opens Monday March 8; admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL.
Dr. L. DAMROSCH..........................Conductor.
THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, MARCH 11.
FIFTH PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Beethoven..............................Eroica Symphony
Goldmark (by request)........"Penthesilea" Overture
Dvorak (new)...................Slavonic Rhapsodie No. 3
Liszt...............................'Tasso' Symphonic Poem
Tickets, 75c.; reserved seats, 25c. extra.
Fifth Symphony Concert, Saturday evening, March 13.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
HENRY E. ABBEY..................Lessee and Manager
THIS EVENING at 8, and until further notice, Mr. Henry J. Byron's new comedy of
CHAWLES;
OR, A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.
With a specially selected cast of characters.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS..........as..........Chawles
SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
Seats can be secured by Bell's Telephone.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.
CHICKERING HALL.

TO-DAY (Thursday) at 3:30 o'clock. Programme: 1. Pip: The Convict in the Church-yard. 2. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gargery. 3. Pip Feeds the Hungry. 4. John Peery, Single, Dol, and Tilly Slowboy. Tickets (reserved,) 50 cents and 75 cents, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square. J. S. VALE, Manager.

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HIS MAN FRIDAY.

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JOSEFFY. CHICKERING HALL.
GRAND LISZT NIGHT, MONDAY, March 15.
SECOND CHAMBER SOIREE,
WEDNESDAY, March 17.

LECTURES.

ONE EVENING LECTURE.

By Miss KATE SANBORN, "Spinster Authors of England." Steck's Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, at door, 75 cents.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

New-York, March 9, 1880.

MUSICAL.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, $40, $50, $75; 7-octave, large size, four round corners, fine tone, $90; magnificent rosewood upright, $135, a bargain; 7-octave Chickering Piano, cheap; Organs, $30 upward; $3, $4, and $5 monthly taken until paid for. Second-hand instruments bought, sold, and exchanged; repairing and tuning a specialty. HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

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MME. SPOONER, FRENCH DRESS-MAKER.—Dresses made over in best style; all orders promptly attended to. No. 100 West 29th-st., corner of 6th-av.; ring twice.

THE CASE OF JUDGE SINNOTT

OUTLINE OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

ON THE BENCH FREQUENTLY IN AN INTOXICATED CONDITION — TOO DRUNK TO TRANSACT BUSINESS—WHAT THE JUDGE SAYS IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

The news that charges of drunkenness on the bench had been preferred against James F. Sinnott, one of the Justices of the Marine Court, and that the Bar Association was about to investigate them, caused a decided sensation in political and legal circles yesterday. For months past complaints have been frequent on the part of lawyers and litigants having business in the Marine Court that Judge Sinnott's conduct was not what it should be, but it was reserved for ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles P. Miller to bring the matter officially to the notice of the Bar Association. This was done at the regular meeting on Tuesday night, the result being the reference of the entire matter to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to sift the accusations against the Judge and report to a special meeting of the association two weeks hence. If the charges are borne out by the evidence the association will send a committee to Albany and take steps to secure the Judge's impeachment. Those having the matter in charge are decidedly in earnest, and say they have a mass of evidence to bear out their allegations which will force the accused Justice to either resign or stand impeachment with a certain prospect of conviction. When Mr. Miller demanded an investigation at Tuesday evening's meeting, he had witnesses who were ready to swear to two or three specific acts of drunkenness on the Judge's part. On the publication of the news in THE TIMES of yesterday, Mr. Miller was visited by eight additional witnesses, who were ready to testify not only to the acts already known and talked about, but to others of which the general public were in ignorance. Among the witnesses who are to be called to substantiate the charges are J. B. Leavitt, of No. 239 Broadway, H. H. Leavitt, Joseph P. Masterson, of No. 120 Broadway, James Brooks Dill, Edigh A. Houghton, of Miller & Houghton, shipping merchants, of South-street; S. B. Sprague, of No. 4 College-place; J. Treadwell Richards, of No. 9 Pine-street, and many others. Most of these gentlemen when questioned yesterday refused to give details, but from their statements and those of Mr. Miller and the gentlemen who have volunteered to assist the committee the following summary of the specifications which will be submitted against the Judge was obtained:

It is charged that on a certain day toward the close of January Judge Sinnott kept a crowded court-room waiting in Part II. of the Marine Court for nearly an hour. A few minutes before 11 o'clock he entered in an intoxicated condition—his limbs trembled, his face was flushed, and he gave every outward sign of hard and prolonged drinking. On taking his seat he read the calendar for the day through in a thick, unintelligible voice, jumbling the names together, sometimes reading them backward, and stopping to make incoherent and meaningless remarks to those about him. His condition was so apparent that it was noticed by every one in the court-room. Lawyers, who came to try cases, had them put over or adjourned, and others left the court-room in disgust. On another occasion, it is alleged, his Honor's intoxication was so evident, even to himself, that, after struggling for awhile with the docket, he adjourned court 15 minutes after opening it. In the February term, during which he sat in Chambers, the Judge's condition is said to have been still worse. Several lawyers assert that he was drunk every day during the last four days of the term. On one occasion he is charged with replying to a remark of a young lawyer, who complained of being "shut off":

"Whashi you mean? We don't shusht any one off'sh here busht Grantsh!" (We don't shut any one off here but Grant.)

At another time, some lawyers applied to him to modify a certain order. He told them that "if they weren't satisfied with it, they could take it to the three nincompoops of the General Term." Some one having referred in the course of a motion to an exhaustive opinion of Chief-Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, Sinnott is said to have replied, "Of coursh it was 'zshaustive. He always 'zshaushts himself." Another counselor went to court one morning to argue a certain case. He had no sooner risen than the Judge called out somewhat incoherently, "Motion denied!" The lawyer, who had uttered half a dozen words as to the merits of his case, sat down, and after the lapse of about an hour the lawyer on the other side got up. The Judge instantaneously recognized him, and called out "Motion granted."

These are only a few of the instances which will be cited against the Justice, and of which his opponents say they have overwhelming proof. Other witnesses are ready to swear that the Judge has signed his name to documents in a condition of intoxication so great that he could not see the paper on which he was writing, or hold the pen steadily with which he wrote. To a TIMES reporter, yesterday, Mr. Miller said: "I have not the slightest feeling against Judge Sinnott. I don't even know him, and never practiced in his court. But the matter has become such a public scandal, and misconduct toward clients and litigants has been so utterly inexcusable, that some one must take hold of it, and I, having been appealed to by a number of Marine Court lawyers, have determined to do so. The complaints against Judge Sinnott have been accumulating for six months past, and the mass of evidence is so overwhelming that I do not think his friends will advise him to fight the case. It is just for such purposes as this that the Bar Association was formed, and if it did not take cognizance of such disgraceful conduct on the part of a Judge, it would not deserve to exist. The Judiciary Committee, before whom the testimony will be taken, are all gentlemen of the highest character and standing, and will give the Judge the benefit of everything that can be said in his behalf, but before the array of testimony we have got I do not see how they can hesitate."

"Is there any political significance in the move?"

"Not the slightest. Not a single politician on either side knew that I was going to broach the matter, and it would not have made any difference if they had. The association is acting simply in the interests of the Bar and of the public. I would gladly have left the matter to older and more eminent lawyers, but I found them difficult to move, and so I had to take it up myself."

A gentleman who has not yet been summoned to appear before the committee, but who has more than once witnessed the Judge's condition, said yesterday "that if Sinnott was removed, the Marine Court lawyers ought to get the flags hoisted on the City Hall." The Judge's repeated offenses had, he said, alienated almost every member of the Bar with whom he came in contact, while his negligence and disregard of the duties of his office made it impossible for any one to practice before him with self-respect. Often he would delay the court out of pure caprice, and then adjourn hours before the time. It was almost impossible to find a Marine Court Judge (with the exception of Judge McAdam) at his post after 2 o'clock, although the legal length of the day's session was from 10 to 4.

The Judiciary Committee who will have cognizance of Judge Sinnott's case consists of Henry E. Davies, Henry M. Alexander, John E. Parsons, Charles A. Peabody, Louis L. Delafield, Benjamin F. Lee, Jr., David B. Ogden, Stephen A. Walker, and Arthur G. Sedgwick. They will meet in a day or two to agree upon the method of taking evidence, which, it is believed, will be similar to that pursued in Judge Barnard's case, viz., the witnesses to be summoned separately before the committee, Judge Sinnott being allowed to be present, either in person or by counsel, and to cross-examine those appearing against him. In case the committee find it more convenient, they may take the testimony of each witness in writing, and then allow the Judge to put in his answer.

Judge Sinnott lives in the brown-stone house on the north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. He was found by a TIMES reporter last night, wrapped in a thick overcoat buttoned tightly about the throat, with a fur cap pulled down over his ears. The Judge is a short man, with puffy white face, closely-shaven chin and upper lip, and a merry twinkle in the corner of his eye. He was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, for the Roman Catholic priesthood, but left it to enter Mr. Samuel J. Tilden's law office. Concerning the charges against him the Judge said: "The whole thing is a conspiracy, as I can clearly prove. For the past six months I have been suffering from a complication of disorders—malaria, catarrh, and capillary bronchitis. My physical weakness while suffering from these disorders may have given my enemies a very slight substratum of apparent fact on which to base these charges, although I shall not urge that, or anything else, in extenuation. The accusation that I have ever appeared on the bench intoxicated, or in a condition approaching intoxication, is wholly false. I am no more guilty of these things than I am of incest or highway robbery."

"What are the motives of your prosecutors?"

"I have reason to believe that they want my place, and at the same time to throw discredit upon certain friends of mine. Mr. Tilden is a very dear friend of mine, and there are persons, as you know, that are quite ready to sacrifice any one for political purposes. I think that if you will examine into the motives of my detractors you will find that they are not so pure and irreproachable as they claim. At the proper time I shall present my defense, and I have no fear but that it will prove effectual."

"Is it true that you spoke of the Judges of the General Term as three nincompoops?"

The Judge paused and reflected a moment. Then he said, "I will not deny that. I have no distinct recollection of ever saying it; but, if I did, I spoke purely in jest and with no idea of it's ever reaching their ears. As to the charge of drunkenness, that I positively deny; I do not care how many witnesses they bring to say so.

"I was appointed a Marine Court Judge in 1875, elected again to the place in 1876, and have tried to do my duty ever since. No one that I know of ever accused me of incompetence or corruption, or unfairness of any kind. My dear Sir, these charges, from beginning to end, are monstrous falsehoods. That is all I have to say about them."

The Judge intimated that whether his prosecutors succeeded or not, was not of particular importance to him financially. He was still associated with Mr. Tilden in certain legal matters which he hinted would afford him a living, whether he lost his post on the Bench or not. His salary is $10,000 a year, and his term has three years to run. There are a number of candidates for the place already.

HEAVY DEALINGS IN BREADSTUFFS.

The business in wheat yesterday was again of great proportions, the aggregated reported transactions being about 2,330,000 bushels, of which 536,000 bushels were for present delivery. Almost the whole of this was Winter. The market fluctuated 1 to 3 cents a bushel during the day, closing strong at the highest point. Spot wheat was difficult to get. Corn was tame, and closed somewhat weaker. Oats were moderately active and easier. Provisions were steadier. Freights were active and generally firm. The visible supply of grain shows a large decrease this week. In wheat there has been a loss of 820,000 bushels, and in corn of 660,000 bushels.

THE POLICE BOARD WAR.

RETURN TO MR. MACLEAN'S ALTERNATIVE WRIT OF MANDAMUS.

The return to the alternative writ of mandamus directed to Police Commissioners French and Wheeler and their principal subordinates, commanding them to recognize Charles F. MacLean as a Police Commissioner, instead of Sidney P. Nichols, was filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The counsel in the case—Messrs. Fullerton & Truax for Mr. MacLean, and Messrs. Elihu Root and Willard Bartlett for the respondents—appeared before Judge Van Hoesen. Mr. Bartlett presented the return, and informed Judge Van Hoesen that it contained a question as to the jurisdiction of the court, which he might desire to argue hereafter. With the reservation of this right he was allowed to file it. At the request of Mr. Fullerton, the hearing on the return was set down for next Monday morning.

The return states that Sidney P. Nichols was appointed in May, 1876, to serve as a Police Commissioner for six years, and denies that he was removed by the Mayor in the due exercise of the latter's authority. It next avers that Mr. Nichols protested to the Governor against his removal, but the Governor, nevertheless, approved the improper action of the Mayor. Before that approval was communicated to Mr. Nichols, Mr. MacLean appeared at Police Head-quarters, with an appointment to serve as Police Commissioner in his stead, and, having obtained possession of Mr. Nichols's rooms, he continued to serve in his place until Feb. 7, 1880. The return denies that Mr. Nichols acquiesced in his removal, and says that he protested against it. The certiorari proceedings, in which Judge Lawrence rendered a judgment, reversing the action of Mayor Cooper, are next recited in detail, and then it is admitted that on the day Judge Lawrence's opinion was filed, Commissioners French and Wheeler held a meeting of the Board of Police, with Sidney P. Nichols as their colleague. It is denied that Commissioners French and Wheeler invited Mr. Nichols to join them, and that their recognition of him when he presented himself was in violation of law. The admission is made that after he was recognized as a Police Commissioner the Board of Police authorized Mr. Nichols to occupy his former rooms. That authorization, however, was not given in connection with any direction prejudicial to Mr. MacLean; nor have the Board of Police, nor the respondents individually, excluded Mr. MacLean from performing the duties and exercising the privileges of a Police Commissioner. The fact is, the return states, Mr. Nichols has been in undisturbed possession of the office of a Police Commissioner since Feb. 7, 1880, performing all the duties of the office, and receiving the salary under the authority of an appointment the term of which has not expired. The respondents finally ask that the alternative writ of mandamus shall be dismissed.

AN OLD MURDER CASE.

NEW EVIDENCE REGARDING THE DEATH OF RYAN THREE YEARS AGO.

News was yesterday received by the counsel for William Pool and Joseph Font, convicted of the murder of a man named J. Ryan, that the Court of Appeals had affirmed the conviction of their client, denying the application for a new trial. In April, 1877, Ryan was found one morning lying in the gutter, opposite a saloon in Bedford-street, dead. His skull had been fractured, and he bore the appearance of having been robbed. Font surrendered himself to the late Capt. Kennedy, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, and Pool was afterward arrested. Both men were held as supposed participants in the murder. They were charged with having attacked Ryan with a club as he was about to enter the saloon, and with robbing him afterward. Both were convicted. The chief witness against them was Officer John W. Noble, who swore that he was stationed between the two cells of the prisoners while they were in the station-house, and heard them confess the commission of the murder. The prisoners' counsel assert their intention of now carrying the case to Gov. Cornell. They say that they have a death-bed confession of Capt. Kennedy and other evidence tending to show the entire innocence of the accused, which they regard as sufficient to justify the granting of another trial. They say that Capt. Kennedy, at the point of death confessed to Father Durey, a Catholic priest, that from inquiries he had caused to be made he had been led to believe that Noble's testimony as to the prisoner's confession was untrustworthy. It is said that they can produce another person who also had an interview with Kennedy, who, affected to tears, had made to him a similar confession. Further, it is alleged another witness still is ready to swear and has already made affidavit that he met Officer Noble on a street car, and said, "I hear you had your men [Pool and Font] sent up for life," and that Noble replied, "Yes, but I think I was mistaken in their case." Other evidence is claimed to be at hand from a physician, who is said to be willing to swear that in his opinion the man Ryan had never been murdered at all, but had received the fracture of his skull by a backward fall while under the influence of drink, and in the act of entering the saloon. Noble is said to be at present in Leadville.

TWELFTH REGIMENT PARADE.

The Twelfth Regiment paraded for drill and the presentation of marksmen's badges, at the Madison-Square Garden, last evening. The men and officers were in fatigue uniform, and line was formed for drill with eight companies of 12 files. Col. S. V. R. Cruger was in command. After a number of marching movements had been executed, the battalion was halted in battle-front, and the trophies of 1879 were presented to the marksmen by Col. Joseph G. Story, of the State Department of Rifle Practice, assisted by Major G. S. Schermerhorn, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the First Brigade. Capt. Story briefly addressed the marksmen, congratulating them on their prowess with the rifle. The number of badges distributed was 114, of whom there were 17 veterans, 9 four bars, 18 three bars, 36 two bars, and 34 single bars. Drilling in marching movements was resumed, terminating with a skirmish drill by Companies H, Capt. Reddy, and K, Capt. Edward Fackner, commanding. Among the officers of other regiments present were Col. John C. Graves, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo; Col. S. O. Ryder, Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, Capt. G. A. Hussey, Capt. G. H. Withans, Capt. John V. Wheeler, Capt. Thomas Griffin, Capt. William Walton, Lieut. Bluxome, Lieut. Walter Scott, and Adjt. C. L. Houseman, Ninth Regiment; Capt. L. T. Baker, Gatling Battery E; Capt. W. H. McIntire, Eighth Regiment Veteran Corps, and Capt. Gibers, First Brigade staff.

STORMY WEATHER ON THE ATLANTIC.

The steam-ship Rotterdam, which arrived from Rotterdam yesterday, sailed on the 21st, and called at Falmouth, England, on the 24th. A heavy head-gale set in on the afternoon of the 29th, and increased in violence until it became necessary to heave the vessel to, in which condition she remained during the four succeeding days. The wind blew with hurricane force from the west-south-west, while the seas ran high and frequently washed over the decks. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d a great wave broke over the port side of the steam-ship forward, and smashed in the chart-room and partially stove the wheel-house. The cabin and state-rooms were filled with water. Three of the sailors who were on deck at the time were thrown off their feet and dashed against the deck-houses. Two of them were severely injured. Bad weather continued until port was reached. Chief Officer John Vernes states that the recent passage was the stormiest which he has yet experienced in the Rotterdam. The steamship Arizona, of the Guion Line, from Liverpool, which also arrived yesterday, met with violent head-gales and high seas during the early part of her voyage. The steamer Rhiwindda, from Cardiff, experienced remarkably severe westerly gales during the first three days of the present month. She was 17 days in crossing the ocean. The Australia, of the Anchor Line, from London, whose machinery became disabled shortly after she left port, and a number of whose passengers were transferred to the Elysia on the 4th, arrived here safely yesterday.

THE BROOKLYN GAS MONOPOLY.

The matter of the mandamus to compel the Board of City Works of Brooklyn to award the contract for lighting the streets of that city to the Automatic Gas Lamp and Lighting Company was before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Corporation Counsel, William C. De Witt, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Edgar M. Cullen appeared for the respondents, and Messrs. A. J. Vanderpoel, Henry E. Knox, and W. J. Hardy for the relators. Mr. Cullen moved to quash the alternative writ, and dismiss the entire proceeding, on the ground that the writ was improperly made returnable in this department. He claimed it had been decided that such a writ must be made returnable in the department in which reside the public officers to whom it is directed. It would be unjust and unreasonable to compel such officers to carry their books from one end of the State to the other in response to mandamuses. Mr. Vanderpoel insisted that the alternative writ was properly made returnable in this county, as it adjoins Kings County, where the respondents reside. After a long technical argument, Judge Daniels took the papers and reserved his decision until next Tuesday, March 16.

JOHN V. FARRINGTON PLEADS GUILTY.

John Victor Farrington, who was formerly engaged in the milk business in this City, went to Philadelphia where he became a bar-tender, and subsequently enlisted in the Marines, was brought from League Island to this City on a charge of having obtained goods by false pretenses. He was arrested on complaint of A. L. Hatch & Co., No. 394 Greenwich-street, who gave him goods to the amount of $1,600 on his representation that he was Davis V. Farrington, (his father,) and owned property in Asbury Park, N. J., on which he was building a milk dépot. During his incarceration in the Tombs it was ascertained that Farrington was a young man of most disreputable character. He deserted his young wife and two children, was indicted for burglary and forgery at Rahway, N. J., and had been dismissed the service of the Browning Manufacturing Company, at No. 32 Cortlandt-street, for embezzlement. The prisoner was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in General Sessions, yesterday, and pleaded guilty. Judge Cowing sentenced him to two years in State Prison.

SILK DRESS GOODS AT AUCTION.

CITY MERCHANTS LAYING IN THEIR SUMMER SUPPLY.

The semi-annual auction sale of silk dress goods by Messrs. Passavant & Co., through Townsend & Fargis, auctioneers, took place at Nos. 79 and 81 Leonard-street yesterday. The sale began at 10 A. M. The terms were four months' credit on all sums above $100, the usual discount of 6 per cent for cash. All claims are to be made for damage or deficiency on or before the second day after the sale. The goods to be sold were neatly arranged on the three floors of the building, and every purchaser was enabled to make a minute examination of the goods before and during the sale. By allowing this inspection the auctioneer was enabled to sell the several lots very rapidly, as his customers had checked off in their catalogues the numbers of the lots on which they wanted to bid. Among the firms represented were H. B. Claflin & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co., Le Boutillier Brothers, E. Ridley & Sons, James McCreery & Co., Mills & Brown, H. O'Neill & Co., Fellman Brothers, M. Gutman, Joel Gutman, Harbison & Shiner, B. Bernhard, Sharp & Middleton, Menheimer Brothers, Schultz & Co., Conklin & Co., Cochran & Co., Rothschild & Stern, Chauncey Brothers, Dunham, Buckley & Co., W. S. Stewart, Cooper & Connor, S. Kohn, of Baltimore, and many others.

There were over 3,000 pieces of black, colored, and fancy silks, and 500 pieces of Lyons colored brocades, damasses, and cirsassiennes on the catalogue, but they were not all sacrificed. Whenever a bid on a line of goods appeared to be too low to suit the sellers only one lot—of which the purchaser had the choice—was sold, and the rest were withdrawn. The sale began with a line of failles de Zurich, 19 inches wide, of assorted colors; 10 lots at 41 cents per yard. Forty-eight lots of similar goods brought 46 cents a yard, and staple colors, 18 inches wide, were sold at 50 cents. Extra heavy colored silk failles, 19 inches wide, brought from 52 to 58 cents; faille de Lyon, superior quality, 20 inches wide, sold at from 46 to 76 cents; gros faille de Lyon, colors, 20 inches wide, from 60 to 75 cents, the cardinal and garnet shades of the same material bringing 80 and 83 cents, respectively. A line of Lyons colored gros grain silks, 22 inches wide, comprised in 32 lots, sold at from 74 to 85 cents, the principal colors being garnet, brown, and mode. A line of Lyons failles, 24 inches wide, consisting of 70 lots, brought from 68 cents to $1 09 per yard. Failles de Paris, 26 inches wide, sold at from 86 cents to $1 20. Lyons black satins, 20 inches wide, of different qualities, sold at from 40 to 98 cents. Lyons Pekin satin and gros grain, 22 inches wide, sold at from 64 to 71 cents; the same material, extra heavy, 20 inches wide, sold at 70 cents, and 24 inches at from 70 to 73 cents. A line of Pekin and satin failles, 24 inches wide, the stripes being alternately of gold and staple colors, were sold quickly at from $1 to $1 03. Lyons colored silk brocades, 26 inches wide, brought from 50 to 87½ cents—those with polka dots being in demand at from 65 to 79 cents. Lyons brocaded jardinières sold at from 70 cents to $1 12½. Black silks, being a staple article, sold at better prices. Lyons, 24 inches wide, quality B, sold at $1 82½; quality C, at $1 87½; quality D, E, and F, at $2; quality G and H, $2 02, and quality J, from $2 10 to $2 22½. Double-faced material, of the same width and manufacture, brought from $1 42½ to $1 75. Lyons black cachemire de soie, 20 inches wide, was sold at from 52 to 58 cents. The general opinion among merchants was that the prices were very fair, some of the lighter Summer goods being remarkably low, while the staple goods realized good prices.

TWO MILLIONS OF BONDS PURCHASED.

The fourth regular weekly purchase of bonds for the sinking fund took place at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Twenty-eight proposals, aggregating $12,670,350, were received at the following prices: Sixes of 1880, 103.99 to 104.05; sixes of 1881, 105.79 to 106; fives of 1881, 103.40 to 103.75. The Secretary telegraphed to Gen. Hillhouse to accept $2,000,000, the selection to be made from the offers most advantageous to the Government. The following were the lucky bidders:

Montpelier National Bank.—$10,000 sixes of 1880 at 103.99.

Krehn & Schumacher.—$100,000 fives of 1881 at 103.43.

Hatch & Foote.—$2,000 sixes of 1880 at 104; $250,000 fives of 1881 at 103.41; $200,000 fives of 1881 at 103.43.

Ed. Sweet & Co.—$17,000 sixes of 1880 at 104.

Fisk & Hatch.—$27,000 sixes of 1880 at 104.

Vermilye & Co.—$2,000 sixes of 1880 at 104.

First National Bank.—$680,000 sixes of 1880 at 103.99; $592,000 fives of 1881 at 103.44.

Soeyer & Co.—$120,000 fives of 1881 at 103.40.

Total, $738,000 sixes of 1880 and $1,262,000 fives of 1881.

TOO QUICK FOR THE PICKPOCKET.

While William M. Knauss, a broker, residing in Newark, N. J., was passing through a crowd congregated at Broadway and John street, yesterday afternoon, he felt a tug at the heavy gold chain which held his watch, and which passed through his waistcoat and around his neck. He instantly felt the chain and found his gold watch gone. He at once turned round, and saw a man standing beside him place his hand in his coat pocket. Knauss seized the stranger's arm and said: "I want my watch." "I haven't got your watch," said the man, whereupon Mr. Knauss slipped his hand into the stranger's pocket, squeezed open his hand, and felt his watch. The man, at this, surrendered it with a sullen, "Take your —— watch," and ran away, followed by a crowd, who cried loudly, "Stop thief." Knauss having important business, did not join in the pursuit, but subsequently went to Capt. Caffrey, at the First Precinct Station-house, and found that the thief had been captured by Officer Merkle. Capt. Caffrey, looking over the Rogues' Gallery, found the prisoner's picture, under the name of Campbell, a man who had been arrested for burglary in the Twentieth Precinct. Later Mr. Knauss made a complaint against the prisoner before Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court. He gave his name as George Adams, denying that he had any alias.

THE WRONG MAN ARRESTED.

Last night Inspector McDermott, who did duty at Police Head-quarters, received a telegram from the Sixteenth Precinct, asking for persons who could identify Dave alias James H. Mooney alias Brady, the sneak-thief who on the 11th ult., participated in the robbery at No. 343 Beacon-street, Boston, of $10,000 worth of jewelry, and $16,000 in bonds, the property of George H. Newman. After the robbery Mooney slew his confederate and escaped. A reward of $1,000 is offered for his apprehension. Central Office Detective Golden, and Detectives Schmittberger and Dunlap, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, met the captor of the prisoner, Detective Cairns, of the Twentieth-street Station-house, and decided that the man under arrest was Bernard Mooney, brother of the murderer, and he was released. The resemblance of one brother to the other is striking. Bernard recently kept a restaurant in Broadway, near Thirty-ninth-street. He was at one time suspected of having, in concert with his fugitive brother, committed a murder at Weehawken.

OBSTRUCTING THE MAILS.

William P. Price, of Newark, and John De Mott, of Pequannock, have been arraigned before United States Commissioner Patterson, at Newark, for obstructing the mails. Conductor Fuller, of the New-York and Greenwood Lake Road, is the complainant. He alleges that when his train, with the United States mail on board, reached Pequannock, Morris County, on the morning of Feb. 16, he found the rails obstructed with trees. The defendants refused to allow him to remove the obstacles, claiming to have been put in possession of the land by the Sheriff of the county, and for 20 minutes he was delayed. The defendants claim that the railroad company had never paid them for the land on which the obstructions had been placed, and that the courts had, through an ejectment suit, maintained their right to possession till compensation had been made. They will have an examination next week.

THE BENCH SHOW JUDGES.

The following gentlemen have been selected to act as judges at the coming bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club: Mastiffs, St. Bernards, Irish water spaniels, clumber and cocker spaniels, fox-terriers, bull-dogs, bull terriers, pugs, Dandy Diamont terriers and Yorkshire terriers—Hugh Dalziel, Esq., kennel editor London *Field*, England. Newfoundlands, Siberians, greyhounds, deerhounds, dachshunds, collies, King Charles and Blenheim spaniels, Japanese spaniels, Italian greyhounds, Scotch terriers, Skye terriers, and Tay terriers—Dr. Gordon Stables, Surgeon Royal Navy. Native English setters—S. T. Hammond, Esq., Springfield, Mass., and the Hon. John S. Wise, of Virginia, with Hugh Dalziel as referee. Imported English setters black and tan setters, red Irish setters, and pointers—Hugh Dalziel, Esq., S. T. Hammond, Esq., and the Hon. John S. Wise.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday in the Exchange Sales-room: Forty shares New-York Gas-light Company, 108; 20 shares Globe Fire Insurance Company, 113; 110 shares People's Gas-light Company, 78; $5,000 City of Elizabeth, N. J., school bonds, 47½; 50 shares Citizens' Gas-light Company, of Newark, 90½; $5,000 Jersey City 7 per cent. revenue bonds, 102⅝; $5,000 Jersey City 7 per cent. improvement bonds, 106¾; $3,000 Chicago and Canada Southern Railway Company, 7s, 51; 162 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, 148½; 20 shares Continental Insurance Company, 183; 50 shares Niagara Insurance Company, 140; 20 shares Lafayette Insurance Company, 125; 2 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Company, 85; $500 New-York and Rockaway Railway Company's first mortgage 7s, 76.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

William H. Adams, who has been connected with the Fire Department as a fireman since its organization, was yesterday retired on half-pay.

The twenty-first annual reception of the non-commissioned officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will be held at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening next.

The funeral services over the remains of Mary J. Tweed, wife of the late William M. Tweed, were conducted, yesterday morning, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Douglas, No. 63 East Seventy-seventh-street, by the Rev. Dr. Price. The remains were interred in the family vault at Green-Wood.

The usual May anniversary in the Broadway Tabernacle will be held this year during the week commencing May 9, and ending May 16. The Trustees of the building have tendered to the societies its free use, and the Committee of Arrangements have perfected all the necessary details for the celebration.

The first boat for Troy started yesterday, making the formal opening of navigation three days earlier than last year, nine days later than in 1877 and 1878, and 14 days later than in 1876. The river was closed 61 days this year, against 75 days in 1879, 51 days in 1878, 71 days in 1877, and 49 days in 1876.

John Vaughan, one of the fellows who perpetrated an atrocious assault on Mr. Peter Marron, proprietor of the billiard-room at No. 41 Park-row, was arraigned in General Sessions yesterday. Mr. Marron did not press for severe punishment, and a plea of assault and battery was accepted. Judge Cowing sent the prisoner to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Clearing-house Association has appointed a committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Coe, Tappen, Sherman, Perkins, Buck, Hunter, and Dowd, with power to employ counsel, to represent the Clearing-house banks in any future litigation that may arise out of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court relative to the taxation of bank shares.

William Storm, of No. 15 Bowery, and William Fink, of No. 329 East Third-street, in whose possession Detectives King and Lyon found the greater portion of 8,000 ivory checks stolen from the factory of the Welling Compressed Ivory Manufacturing Company, No. 251 Centre-street, pleaded guilty to burglary yesterday in General Sessions. Judge Cowing sentenced the prisoners to three years each in State Prison.

A match was arranged yesterday at the *Clipper* office, between Edward C. Holske, of Boston, the champion 25 and 50 mile walker of the United States, and Thomas H. Armstrong, the ex-amateur champion of all distances, to walk 25 miles for the championship of America and $500 a side. The match is to take place at Madison-Square Garden on May 1. Two-thirds of the gate money goes to the winner, the remainder to the loser.

The Metropolitan-Manhattan Railway Mutual Aid Association have elected the following-named officers: President—George D. Davis, Jr.; First Vice-President—M. J. Reed; Second Vice-President—C. O. Richards; Secretary—J. B. Elwood; Treasurer—Allen S. Gookin; Sergeant-at-Arms—C. F. Hartel; Executive Committee—Eugene A. Wise, William N. Eeler, James A. Lahey, W. E. Middleton, George B. Gascoigne, Robert I. Sloan, E. H. Haswell.

John McKenna, an employe of the Third-Avenue Railroad, was committed for trial by Justice Murray, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of larceny, preferred by Charles S. Arthur, Secretary of the road. The officer's rooms at the depot were entered by a sneak thief on Monday night, and articles of wearing apparel and two canaries were stolen therefrom. McKenna was arrested on suspicion, and when arraigned in court he admitted his guilt.

The Secretary of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor cautions the public against persons who are soliciting contributions for the relief of the poor on the ground that the association has closed its work for the season and has given up its offices. The work of the association is carried on throughout the entire year. It is purposed to move the office from the present location, No. 18 Bible House, to No. 79 Fourth-avenue, on the 1st of May.

John Johnston, who claimed to live at No. 152 West-street, was convicted, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, of the larceny of some tobacco and cigars from the store of Abraham Delmonte, No. 143 East Broadway, on Feb. 28, and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing by Judge Gildersleeve for the term of two and a half years. Johnston had previously attempted to rob the store of Abraham Weingarten, No. 127 East Broadway. He claimed to be a pedestrian.

William Barkman, an employe of the Port Jervis Post Office, was brought to this City yesterday in custody of United States Deputy Marshal Miller, on a charge of robbing the Port Jervis Post Office. Barkman's duty was to carry the mails between the Post Office and the railway depot, and he had access to the inside of the office. It is claimed that he robbed the money-drawer of $2 20, and was detected in the act. United States Commissioner Shields committed him to await examination.

Yesterday was the thirty-sixth anniversary of the consecration of Cardinal McCloskey to the Roman Catholic episcopate. The ceremony of consecration took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-street, in 1844. There was no public observance of the event in Roman Catholic circles, nor was any special attention given to it at the residence of the Cardinal, No. 32 West Fifty-sixth-street. In the morning the Cardinal received his friends and brethren of the clergy, who came to offer their congratulations and to inquire after his health. Some fine bouquets and baskets bearing cards accumulated upon the parlor table in the course of the day, but beyond these amenities of courtesy no prominence was given to the anniversary.

BROOKLYN.

S. V. White, Receiver of the Grocers' Bank, was authorized yesterday by the Supreme Court to pay $1,076 43 to David Leventritt for legal services.

The Good Samaritan, an eating and lodging house where food and shelter are to be furnished at cost, was yesterday incorporated. Among the incorporators are A. S. Barnes, James Morton, and F. D. Blake.

Judge Gilbert yesterday approved the contract made with the Long Island Railroad by Michael Laffan to run a short line between New-York and Narragansett Pier, Block Island, and Newport. The railroad company will run express trains from Hunter's Point to Greenport, and Mr. Laffan's steamers will connect with the trains at that point.

The Supreme Court Judges in the Second Judicial District receive $13,200 a year salary. Of this amount, but $6,000 is paid by the State. The Supervisors have the power to fix the remainder of the salary, and it is said since Judge Cooke's appointment it has been proposed to reduce the salaries of all the Supreme Court Judges in the Second District to $1,000 each.

Mary Burns, better known as "Big Mary," was found guilty before Justice Courtney yesterday of beating John McNally and his wife, and was placed under $300 bonds to keep the peace. Mrs. Burns, who is a woman of gigantic stature and exceedingly muscular, figures frequently in the courts. Some time ago she was arrested for assaulting two men, one of whom, Charles Dreker, she beat badly, blacking both his eyes. She is said to have issued a challenge recently, offering to fight any man in the Seventh Ward whose height did not exceed 5 feet 6 inches.

LONG ISLAND.

The Baptist church at East Marion has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. A. R. Babcock, of Allenton, R. I. He has accepted, and will take full charge of the church in a few weeks.

Mrs. Fanny W. Overton, a widow, residing at Riverhead, who lost two sons in the war of the rebellion—one in the Army and the other in the Navy—has obtained from the Government a pension of $8 a month and back pay to the amount of $1,424.

Thomas H. Melvin, of Aquebogue, had a narrow escape, on Tuesday, from instant death by the premature discharge of a blast. He had filled the drill with a quarter of a pound of powder, and was tamping it with a rod and hammer, when it exploded, blowing the rock, of about two tons' weight, into fragments. His face was filled with powder, his left hand was terribly burned, his coat-sleeves were torn off, also, both cases of his watch, and his hammer and rod were thrown several rods. The portion of rock that he sat on was thrown three rods away. Mr. Melvin will recover, and though his eyes were considerably injured, he will probably retain his sight.

NEW-JERSEY.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Rev. Dr. Dashiell will take place in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, to-day.

Alexander Hamilton, ex-City Treasurer of Jersey City, who was arrested in Jersey City, Saturday, for keeping a disorderly house, gave bail yesterday to answer to the Grand Jury.

A serious question has arisen as to the regularity of the election, by the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, Tuesday night, of Smith Haines, ex-Assemblyman Stilsing, and Martin McDrohan to fill vacancies in the Board of Finance of the city. The rules of the Board of Aldermen require that the election shall be by ballot. The gentlemen named were elected by resolution. To prepare the way for this method of election, a motion was made to suspend the rules, which cannot be done with less than eight concurrent votes. But seven Aldermen voted for the suspension of the rule. Alderman Wood, who is President of the Board, declared the motion carried, however, and the election was effected.

A DAY OF PRAYER FOR IRELAND.

The Irish Branch of the Evangelical Alliance has issued a circular from Dublin, calling attention to the unusual significance of the day of prayer to be observed on March 17, in consequence of the social agitation, suffering, and wide-spread famine now abroad in Ireland, and requesting Christian people of all lands to make that day the occasion of special and united prayer for the Irish people. It is also suggested that collections be made at the various meetings to aid in defraying the expenses incurred in promoting the observance of the day of prayer, and that the remainder, after meeting local expenses, be remitted to the Treasurer, J. Lambert Jones, No. 54 Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

THE STRIKING LABORERS.

A mass-meeting of the bricklayers was held last evening in Germania Hall, Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. The society, which numbers upward of 1,600 members, was largely represented, and delegates from the German branch of the union were present to hear the decision of the meeting on the wages question. It was finally resolved to demand $3 a day after the first Monday in April, and to insist more emphatically on the recognition of the society by employers.

P. Lorillard & Co. on Feb. 1 issued an agreement which they required their employes to sign. The employes of the cigarette department refused to comply and went on strike. The agreement provides that the employes shall permit their persons and their homes to be searched at any time by the agents of the firm. The strikers held a mass-meeting last evening, at Turn Hall, No. 259 First-street, Jersey City, to protest against the proposed agreement, and, after several inflammatory speeches by those present, resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the firm as an outrage.

A SUGAR REFINERY SOLD.

In the Exchange Sales-room, yesterday, the New-York Steam Sugar Refinery, situated on South, Water, Cherry, and Montgomery streets, with a frontage on the East River, including about 24,000 square feet of ground, in fee simple, and four leasehold lots on South-street, each 23 by 79 feet, under lease until May 1, 1883, at an annual rental of $2,000 per annum and taxes, was sold to Jonathan Odell for $70,000 for the main building and appurtenances and $9,000 for the adjoining warehouse. The former consists of the refinery proper, of brick, nine stories in height, and the raw-sugar house, seven stories high, also of brick, together covering 148 feet on Montgomery-street and 185 feet 10 inches on South and Water streets. The latter is five stories high, 30 feet front, and 120 feet deep, and runs through from No. 582 Water-street to No. 335 Cherry-street. Bulk-head and riparian rights to the extent of 92 feet 5 inches on South-street, opposite the main building, were purchased by S. Bayard Fish for $14,050.

STEWART BROWN'S WILL.

The will of Stewart Brown, deceased, late a member of the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co., was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The testator leaves his entire estate in equal shares to his sons, Melville, Stewart Henry, William H., Abbott, Davison, George A., and Egerton Brown, and his daughters Mary Ann and Helen; providing, however, that the advances made by him to his son, Melville, of the late firm of Beatty, Hoppin & Brown, shall be charged against and deducted from Melville's share. The Executors named are William H. Brown, the testator's son, and his brother, James Muncaster Brown, whom he also makes guardians of the minor children. The will was executed Jan. 12, 1875, and witnessed by Charles D. Dickey, Howard Potter, and John N. Whiting. By a codicil dated March 12, 1879, the decedent gives a life annuity of $600 to Emma Fosgate, of Auburn, N. Y., and makes his son Melville a co-Executor with the others named in the will.

THE WESTERN UNION'S BUSINESS.

The Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company held their quarterly meeting yesterday, and received the report of the Executive Committee, which makes the following showing: The official returns for the quarter ending Dec. 31 made the profits $1,529,169 91, or $53,328 70 more than the estimate. The genuine balance was, accordingly, $2,673,043 05, and after deducting dividends and expenditures there was left a surplus of $1,107,927 51. The net profits of the quarter ending March 31, based upon official returns for January, nearly complete returns for February, and estimating the business for March, will be, exclusive of the sum due the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, about $1,325,071 41. The expenditures are estimated at $607,200, and after payment of a dividend of 1½ per cent. there will remain a surplus of $1,108,238 92. Among the estimated expenditures are $275,000 for patents and $45,000 for real estate.

TEXAS STOCK RAISERS.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The North-western Texas Stock Raisers' Association, which has been in session at Jacksborough, Texas, for two days, has adjourned. One hundred and fifty representative stockmen, residing between the Red and Colorado Rivers, and about 20 railroad live-stock agents and commission men of St. Louis and Chicago were present. They were unanimously in favor of reduced railroad freights, and agreed that unless the Texas roads lowered their shipping rates, owners would drive their cattle to Kansas, as was done prior to the construction of the roads. A combination was formed and 1,000 car-loads of stock were subscribed for shipment north over the road offering the best terms.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John C. New, of Indianapolis, is at the Gilsey House.

Capt. James B. Eads, of St. Louis, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

William D. Bishop, of Bridgeport, Conn., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. W. W. Wright and J. D. Layng, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and Major J. W. Powell, of Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Gen. G. Hazard, Mrs. Hazard, Mrs. G. Eck, James William Bromley, W. Lambert White, Theodore Cooper, Isaac Amars, Holbrook Chandler, James H. M. Jones, Baroness von Roques, Miss Chandler, H. S. Ballou, John Boyle, J. Retegen, Mrs. George Cale, C. A. McDowell, W. H. Ropes, Jr., George Walker, James Maybreck, J. L. Frimmingham, G. W. Haskell, Charles H. Hawkins, Frederick Lake, Dr. Scheltky, Frederick Hartley, Gabriel Obarrio, A. Schaus, P. Moran, Mr. Colville, G. E. Boyles, George Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and two children.

In steam-ship Silesia, for Hamburg.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. DeGraaf and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wagner, E. Wilesvaski, S. Dewy, Hyman Schvadsky, Alexander Kreisla, Miss Clara Kuhasec, Mrs. Minna Levy, Mrs. Louise Geiselbrecht, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Blau, Mrs. Kreisling and two children, L. Fried, Friedrich Strohmeyer, Louis Bendit, A. Fricke, Charles Rosenkrant.

In steam-ship Italy, for London.—Miller Grieve, Emil Shatuck, Robert Caldwell, G. S. Gaunth, Mrs. W. H. Morgan, U. S. Potwin, Baron de Pardonet, James L. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Mary Thompson, Henry Jennings, T. B. Butterick, Mrs. Butterick.

BIKER & SON, THE WELL-KNOWN DRUGGISTS, of No. 353 Sixth-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, sell all patent or proprietary medicines, plasters, hair preparations, toilet articles, &c., &c., at from 25 to 40 per cent. less than any other house in the City.—*Advertisement.*

BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, March 10.—Coffee—Market quiet, with a downward tendency; good Firsts, 5,900@6,050 reis ℙ 10 kilos. Average daily receipts for the week, 5,200 bags. Week's shipments to the Channel and North of Europe, 8,000 bags; to the United States, 50,000 bags. Week's sales for the Channel and North of Europe, 6,000 bags; for the United States, 8,000 bags. Stock on hand, 154,000 bags. Freights per sail to the Channel, 45s. Exchange on London, 23⅛d.

SANTOS, March 10.—Coffee—Market quiet; tendency downward; Superior, 5,500@5,700 reis per 10 kilos. Average daily receipts for the week, 1,800 bags. Shipments, 1,000 bags, all for the Channel, Europe, and the Mediterranean. Week's Sales—For Europe, 2,000 bags; United States, none. Stock on hand, 160,000 bags.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Columbus, for Savannah.—W. S. Shattuck, R. R. Snodden, W. C. Kingsley, Mrs. R. W. Van Duyne and daughter, R. W. Bettcahall, Miss Campbell, Miss M. F. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jenkins, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. J. Auchincloss, Miss Auchincloss, Miss M. C. Auchincloss, Miss A. M. Coates, J. W. Auchincloss, M. Campbell, Mrs. M. Wyckoff, Mrs. A. Dernoth, K. Bryant, G. M. and A. H. Whiten, J. D. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Kennedy, Mrs. M. P. Robinson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. B. Cushing, J. Simons, C. L. Christopher, R. R. Johns, H. A. Squiers, C. Blits, Miss H. Handley.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—M. Simmons, E. Dwight, E. W. Cooke, Mr. St. Aubyn, W. H. Ashby, R. Anderson, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Sweetland, the Rev. C. E. N. Lyne, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lee, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall, J. Bishop, Miss J. R. Bishop, Miss H. M. Holmes, Miss Hicks, Mrs. A. Massey, Miss M. Massey, Miss F. Massey, Capt. C. L. Sandford, Mrs. Sandford, Master H. W. Sandford, Master C. H. Sandford, Mrs. Snape, Miss A. Snape, Miss Ada Snape, Miss F. L. Snape, Miss Bessie Snape, Mrs. R. Snape and child, A. Snape, R. Snape, Mr. and Mrs. Bebee and child, Miss Rose Marsh, Louis Barker, Mrs. Barker and two children, Miss E. Gore, M. Kottshofski, Capt. R. E. Jeansson, A. W. Marchant, W. S. Weldon, Miss Weldon.

In steam-ship Circassia, from Glasgow.—Mr. and Mrs. William Young, Miss A. McKenzie, Capt. H. Nelids, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and three children, William Cashel, William Imrie, David Young, Enoch W. Page, L. B. Holdsworth, Dr. H. L. Morris, Jr., James Hogarth, Mrs. I. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Rutherford and five children, G. C. Stevens, James L. Walker, Miss Maggie Cochrane.

In steam-ship Saratoga, from Havana.—Mrs. L. Harrison, Mayor L. H. Cranford, M. R. Knowlton, F. W. Hobson, F. McAneny, J. H. Bailey, C. Socarras, C. Socarras, Jr., H. R. Hamilton, Henry Childs, S. G. y Ruiz, Juan Vilar, C. Pedroso, M. F. De Ocesso, C. Hayes Gonzales, Jose Simonte, Jose Antonio, Thomas Valle, A. Yerva, H. Vogue, E. Karwisco, Vicente Lopez, F. Rodriguez, Enrique and Joaquin Diago, Francisco Lopez, Pedro Sierra, Jose M. De Goucea, C. L. Ramirez, F. F. Andes, J. Wolff, Frank Lester, C. F. Sylvester, George F. and L. Laltad, C. Valle Hernandez, J. A. Rodriguez, H. Rimaldo, F. Gutierres, D. Lacey, A. Echeverria, E. Calvé, A. Mora, Jose Llorias.

In steam-ship Arizona, from Liverpool.—D. W. Barton, Warren M. Healey, Peter Harkins, J. Oliver, E. Briangat, Francis L. Bolton, C. M. Rowland, E. May, W. Duff, G. Adams, Mrs. E. May, Miss L. Hodge, James Ward, Jorgen Dahl, A. H. Hart, Mr. Duff, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Trotter, E. A. Rhodes, Mr. Hardman, J. Girtwood.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.

☞ The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. New-York.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, March 10.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:18 | Sun sets.....6:03 | Moon sets...7:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:09 | Gov. Island...3:59 | Hell Gate..10:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; George W. Clyde, Winnett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; City of Columbus, Nickerson, Savannah, George Yonge; Parthia, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Italy, (Br.,) Sumner, London, F. W. J. Hurst; State of Alabama, (Br.,) Ritchie, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; William Lawrence, Mench, Jr., Baltimore, George H. Glover; Castilla, (Span.,) Medina, Barcelona, R. Puig & Co.

Ships Josiah Tilley, (Br.,) Humphreys, Scammell Bros.; Balkamah, (Br.,) Stediford, Calcutta, Warren & Co.

Barks Stillman B. Allen, Eldridge, Singapore, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Mattea, (Aust.,) Pramuda, Lynn, Eng., Boeger Bros.; Mod, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Philadelphia, Funch, Edye & Co.; Flash Light, (Br.,) Card, Pensacola, Scammell Bros.; Trifon, (Aust.,) Scopinich, Lynn, Eng., Boeger Bros.; Saga, (Norw.,) Barne, St. John, N. B., Funch, Edye & Co.; Giovannina, (Ital.,) Gargiulo, Santander, Laura, Storey & Scarpati; Low Wood, (Br.,) Frith, Philadelphia, J. W. Parker & Co.; Annapolis, (Br.,) Woodworth, Philadelphia, J. W. Parker & Co.; Iona, (Norw.,) Jensen, Stettin and Konigsberg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Homborsund, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Lilles and Norway, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nicoti Accame, (Ital.,) Granotto, Philadelphia, Slocovich & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Lucas, Rotterdam Feb. 21, via Falmouth 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Rhiwindda, (Br.,) Allan, Cardiff 17 ds., with mdse. to George F. Bulley.

Steam-ship Arizona, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool Feb. 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Hulphers, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston March 6, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Sandberg, Havana March 6, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Ward, London Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Circassia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow Feb. 26, via Moville 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Alps, (Br.,) Krause, Jacmel Feb. 21, Aux Cays 23d, Gonaives 26th, Port au Prince 29th, and Kingston March 3, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Alvo, (Br.,) Williams, Savanilla Feb. 24, Cartagena and Aspinwall March 1, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Virginia, Bearse, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Mangum, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Bark Skerryvore, Craig, Havana 13 ds., with sugar and melado to R. B. Howell, Son & Co.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, moderate, W.N.W.; cloudy; at City Island, moderate, W., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Arragon, for Bristol; City of Columbus, for Savannah; George W. Clyde, for Charleston; ships Regulus, for Batavia; Coringa, for Bremen; Isabel Mota, for Antwerp; stack Hawk, for San Francisco; barks Ragna, for Stettin; China, for Bremen; Johan Brolin and Professor Linner, for Antwerp; Hektor, for St. Nazaire; Sarah Chambers, for London; Immanuel and Frodsaal, for Queenstown; Curacao, for Curacao; Helen Angier, for St. Thomas.

Also, steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool; Italy, for London.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Glaucus, for Boston; bark Sea Crest, for Portland.

SPOKEN.

March 4, lat. 46, lon. 47, bark Kvaligera, of and from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 10.—Sld. 22d ult., Linda, Capt. Nossardi, Toronto; 2d inst., Svanen; 4th inst., Leandro, last two for New-York; Hebe, Capt. Grau; 5th inst., Arturo, Capt. Gambino; Racehorse; 7th inst., Angela Accame, Arctic, Capt. Unistrup; Columbia, Capt. Schumacher; Ica, Capt. Bugge; 8th inst., Atlanctic, Capt. Schaffer; Cornelius Grinnell, Guldfaxe, Inca, Iris, Livingstone, Marco Polo, Oasis, Gauthiod, latter for New-Orleans; Hertis, for Darien; Louis, for Baltimore; Sara, Capt. Anderson, for Key West; Turku, for Pascagoula; Friederich, Osteras; 9th inst., Candeur, all for New-York; McDougall, 10th inst., Jacob Rauers, latter for Philadelphia; Monte A.

Arr. 4th inst., Hugo and Otto; 6th inst., Catarina Doge, Erato, Capt. Salvesen; Tri Sina; 7th inst., Alku, Baltimore, Kate Harding, Mida, Minnie Campbell, Persimmon; 8th inst., Alceria, Capella, Capt. Tvedsen; Eurydice; 9th inst., George Treat, Ne Plus Ultra; San Francisco, Capt. Borg; West Wind, William Cochrane, John E. Chase, at Dances, with rudderhead damaged, Islay, L. E. Cann, latter two off Folkestone; 10th inst., Quebec, off Dover.

The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Braunschweig, Capt. Undeutsch, from Baltimore Feb. 27, for Bremen, was signalled off the Lizard to-day.

The steam-ship Pierremont, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, sld. from West Hartlepool yesterday, the 9th, for Boston.

The steam-ship Barcelona, Capt. Halerow, from Boston Feb. 25, for Glasgow, has arr. at Greenock.

The Hamburg-American steam-ship Gellert, Capt. Kuhlewein, from New-York Feb. 27, via Plymouth, has arr. at Hamburg.

The steam-ship Euphrates, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New-York Feb. 20, for Bombay, has arr. at Gibraltar.

The steam-ship Raciliz, Capt. Regnart, from New-York Feb. 17, has arr. at Newcastle.

The steam-ship Volmer, Capt. Reinicelmann, from New-York Feb. 23, has arr. at Havre.

The steam-ship Royal Welsh, (Br.,) Capt. Pease, from Philadelphia Feb. 13, has arr. at Barcelona.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—The American Line steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Morrison, sld. hence to-day for Philadelphia.

QUEENSTOWN, March 10.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Watkins, from Liverpool, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

The steam-ship City of New-York, of the same line, Capt. Land, from New-York Feb. 29, arr. here at 4:50 A. M. to-day on her way to Liverpool.

MOVILLE, March 10.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Anchoria, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York Feb. 28, arr. here to-day on her way to Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 10.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship General Werder, Capt. Christoffers, from New-York Feb. 28, arr. here to-day on her way to Bremen.

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CATARRH

CURE.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is unquestionably the only known Cure for this infectious malady. It is not merely a **local relief**, but a **constitutional cure**, by inoculative absorption, at any stage before Consumption sets in. It is the **most important** medical discovery since vaccination.

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WORTH OF GOODS HAVE BEEN PUT ON SALE AT SUCH UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES THAT IT IS NO WONDER THAT HUNDREDS OF LADIES WHO WERE HERE AMONG THE FIRST HAVE REPEATED THEIR VISITS.

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